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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Michelet is worth one hundred and fifty thousand francs.

The Pope is recovering his health and vigor on Burgundy.

A statue is to be erected in Dublin to Grattan, the Irish orator.

Rev. Henry A. Wise, jr., died in Richmond, Va., Thursday.

The shoemakers of England have started a trade paper, the *St. Crispin*.

Hon. Robert Trombs has entirely recovered from his recent severe indisposition.

The Maine Legislature refuses to pass a law allowing parties to fix the rate of interest.

Huntsville, Alabama, is growing rapidly. The present population is estimated at 6,000.

It is said General Thomas denies saying he wouldn't believe General Pope under oath.

Harrison Stephens, a Vermonter, resides at Montreal, and is the wealthiest man in the Dominion.

The State debt of Tennessee is now only a little less than forty millions. "Lolity" is at the front.

Two large droves of mules were shipped South from New Albany on the Mary Houston, recently.

Fen. W. Ragland was killed in Somerville, Ala., on Monday or Tuesday night by some person unknown.

The Governor has pardoned Dr. McBride, sentenced to the Lexington (Ky.) workhouse for dealing faro.

Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, has resigned the Presidency of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad.

It is said the Blue-grass section of Kentucky has sold this winter two million dollars worth of mules to go South.

Fred. N. Wells was caught in the fly-wheel of a saw mill in South Strabone, Pa., on Tuesday, and instantly killed.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that Pennsylvania has $5,608,312 invested in "charities," two of which are penitentiaries.

Two brothers named Evans quarreled, in Clinton county, Mo., Sunday. One drew a hatchet on the other, who shot him dead.

Twelve years ago a Newburg, New York, brewer commenced business with a peck of malt. To-day he is worth $200,000.

Herr Joell, a Jew, has been appointed Judge at Stralsund. This is the first instance of a Jew being called to the bench in Prussia.

Another "oldest man in Kentucky" has been discovered—John Pickerel, of Pendleton county—aged one hundred and fifteen years.

The railroad from Rome, Ga., to Selma, Ala., is doing a very heavy business. Its length is one hundred and ninety miles.

It is related that George Washington once kicked a man down stairs at the White House. This is told to prove that G. W. was human.

Father Kellogg, a prominent Catholic priest, of St. Louis, supposed to have been lost on the French steamer Perriere, has arrived safely in Brest.

The Paris *Universale* insists that incontroverted evidence of the identity of the historical "Iron Mask" has been found, and is soon to be divulged.

An extreme Southern paper speaks of a crop of three thousand cabbages, a fair sample of which, when stripped of its outer leaves, weighed twelve pounds.

A Minnesota paper states that the ladies have carpeted the church at Shakopee, and request all gentlemen who chew tobacco to leave their mouths at the door.

Extensive preparations are being made everywhere for the forthcoming spring season, both in this country and abroad, for the yachting and boating contests announced for the opening campaign.

The spring elections will be opened by New Hampshire, on the 9th of next month, Connecticut closely following on the 4th, and Rhode Island on the 7th of April.

John J. Feurstein, a discharged soldier of the Twentieth United States Infantry, ended his life at the St. Clair Hotel, St. Louis, Tuesday night, by taking morphine.

The religious newspapers—the veteran and conservative *Observer* among the number—are yielding to the demand for serial fiction. They wisely conclude to bring the fiend into the service of religion.

The New York *Citizen* says that Mrs. Theodore Moss, wife of the treasurer of Wallack's theater, wore at the charity ball lace and diamonds estimated at $30,000. Her lace flounce cost $3,000.

Mary Snell, a girl of eighteen, fell into a well in Steuben county, Ind., last Saturday, where she remained for six hours, but was finally taken out alive, though severely bruised.

The number of newspapers in the Southern States is as follows: Texas, 114, takes the lead; Louisiana has only 94; Alabama, 87; Arkansas, 48; Florida, 23; Georgia, 96; North Carolina, 63; South Carolina, 61; Kentucky 79; Mississippi, 70; Tennessee, 92.

The Lake Park bill passed the Illinois Assembly. It cedes to the city of Chicago a strip of land over four hundred feet wide and a half a mile long, east of Michigan avenue, and partially submerged by the lake, the proceeds of the sale or lease of which are to constitute a park fund for the city.

From the Springfield Republican.]

WILLIE WENT A WOOING.

Young Willie went a wooing
One pleasant Sunday night;
Went wooing Jennie Gilbert—
Pray who had a better right?
The dew was on the flowers,
The stars were shining bright,
When Willie went a wooing,
One pleasant Sunday night.

The path led through the meadow,
To farmer Gilbert's house,
And Willie trod as gently,
And "shyly as a mouse."
But his heart it grew tumultuous,
When first he saw the light
In farmer Gilbert's parlor,
That pleasant Sunday night.

Jennie Gilbert was the mistress
Of farmer Gilbert's farm,
And many fond admirers
Had sought to win her arm;
And well her they loved her,
But it was to bold Wright,
Until Willie went a wooing,
One pleasant Sunday night.

She was her father's all on earth;
Her mother, Years ago,
Went down a the darkened valley,
And crossed the river's flow;
And Jennie grew to womanhood,
Of her father's home the light,
Where Willie went a wooing,
One pleasant Sunday night.

Twas never known what Willie said,
Nor how his love he told.
But—Jennie let him hold her hand,
(Perhaps that made him bold)
For he kissed her on her burning cheek
Her little hand held tight,
Did Willie, while a wooing,
One pleasant Sunday night.

The farmer in the kitchen lone,
Sat by himself apart,
The wooing in the parlor
Made sorrow fill his heart.
The hour hand on the kitchen clock
Was standing bolt upright,
Ere Willie left off wooing,
That pleasant Sunday night.

To breakfast on the morrow
Jennie came a little late;
Her father gazed into her eyes,
And sought to read his fate;
But nor her secret nobly,
Her father's gaze despite,
Said not a word of Willie
Or pleasant Sunday night.

Dark-browed sat farmer Gilbert,
And with a lengthened face;
He thought of all the empty rooms
Within that pleasant place;
So sad was his demeanor
That Jennie pale with fright
Thought Willie sure was tabooed
From coming Sunday night.

But Willie Gray was sent for
That very blessed day,
And everything was settled
Before he went away,
For Will, and Jane, and "Father"
Put everything to rights,
And Willie came a wooing,
The coming Sunday nights.

Blithe Will and gentle Jennie
Now journey side by side,
A happy husband,
A loved and loving bride.
Farmer Gilbert rocks the cradle,
The farm looks trim and bright,
And Willie woos his Jennie
Now every Sunday night.

THE ORGAN GRINDER.

It was only an organ grinder before the door—a grim, swarthy Italian, with an evil eye and cruel mouth; and at his side a fair-haired creature whose features looked blue and pinched with cold.

It was in a West End street, and before the door of an elegant mansion. He swung the organ from his back, and began that exquisite little melody, "Rock me to Sleep, Mother."

The pale face looked down through the closed blind of one of the upper windows, with eyes dimmed with constant weeping. Even now great tears were swelling in their depths and dropping silently down on the sable dress, with its heavy folds of crape. She had been standing there, looking listlessly down into the street, seeing, without marking anything. She had followed the organ grinder's passage across the street, saw him station himself before the door, and then had turned to something else with that vague wandering that comes with sorrow.

The plaintive notes, rose to her ear, and the quick up-springing tears told that they found their way to the heart. The fountain was touched, and the smarting wound was made to bleed afresh—and a memory did it. A few short weeks before she had stood in the self-same spot, hearing the very air; listening, not for the music's sake, but to please a golden-haired prattler at her side who had coaxed mamma to give the new hand-organ a special privilege, to the poor little girl with the cold shoes, whose little toes, showing redly through two great rents, had excited the warm-hearted child's compassion. The mother drew the little pleader to her heart, and telling her how useless would be the boots, gave her a warm worsted dress, and a pair of kid shoes; and to encourage her generous impulses, left her to bestow them herself on the poor little starveling shivering in the streets below. It was a beautiful sight, at which the angels might have smiled; and the mother's heart had glowed with a deeper pride, a deeper tenderness.

"Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,"

the chorus rolled forth with thrilling power, she forgot that it was a street organ, whose music she would have turned from in disdain a month before. The music seemed almost to speak to her, as the words chased each other through her mind. "Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep." She had rocked her treasure, clasped it to her heart for the last, last time; held it close till the white limbs grew cold and rigid beneath the touch of death; and even then her frenzied clasp refused to release itself, and only when nature became exhausted, and she fell fainting to the floor, could they take the dead child from her arms. Days of dark delirium followed; and while her tongue called wildly upon them to leave her her child, they put her darling from her sight—shut the little face, with its halo of golden hair, under the coffin lid, and laid the tiny form in its last resting place; and when she awoke to consciousness and a sense of her loss, a little grave in the cemetery was all that remained of her idol.

Memory flew swiftly over the interval between—the drear, aching void—the lonely night hours, when, waking from sleep with a fitful start, she again seemed to hear the sweet, childish lips calling "Mother!" only the next instant to turn with a hopeless sigh from the mocking fancy.

The organ took up the stain again, this time with an added plaint, and the hot tears fell faster. Why should He take her child, precious to her as her own life, and leave such children as the one below, to be brought up in misery and vice? And she looked through angry, rebellious tears, at the little figure standing so patiently at the side of the organ that reached above her head. "Suffer little children to come unto me." The words forced themselves into the wild tumult of thought like a holy benediction, and the angry heart softened. Would the Savior turn from that forlorn little one for the gods of poverty that covered the shrinking form—cast her off for the wretchedness in wisdom ordered? Perhaps some mother's heart would ache over her loss, just as did her's over the baby-form now cold in dust. The very thought, the picture of another mother's pain and desolation, struck a tender chord that made her look with newly awakened interest at the child.

She noticed the delicate, clean-cut features so unusual in children of her class, and the tangled, curly hair, creeping from under the old hat and hanging on her shoulders in little yellow rings, just like the bright locks she had so often twined above the brow of her own child—her lost Ida. There were the very shoes, only looking poorer now, that once pressed the little dead feet, now doing service in many a weary tramp, many a weary hour of patient standing, as the old organ went its round of melody—the shoes Ida had given to the "organ-man's little girl." Why should she not continue the lesson of charity taught on that remembered day—again extend a helping hand to the little waif on the sea of humanity? She might make one heart happier in this life. Rich in this world's goods, but poor in the content and peace of mind which make up the heart's happiness, she would stifle the yearnings of her mother-love in deeds of charity, and find forgetfulness in seeking to lighten the burden of others.

One more look at the shrinking figure, and Mrs. Clifford had decided. Crossing the room, she pulled the bell, and a moment after a broad, good-humored Irish face appeared at the door.

"Jane, there is an organ-grinder before the door, and call him a little child, who looks as though she were half frozen. Bring her up to my room; I wish to speak to her. Tell her I will only keep her a few minutes."

"Yes, ma'am!" And honest Jane closed the door softly behind her with a murmured "Bless her kind heart. She ain't took no notice of anything before since Ida died. It's been a sorry enough house since that day." And she heaved a heavy sigh as she passed down stairs.

Mrs. Clifford watched the man motion the child toward the door, saw her leave him and a moment after reappear; and then, by her earnest manner, and the quick passage of his eye over each window, knew that she was repeating Jane's words. His approving nod told her success, and she again ascended the steps.

It was singular, considering how despondent she had felt but a few moments before, with how much interest she watched for the child's coming. She soon made her appearance, shrinking close to Jane's side as she entered the elegant apartment, that seemed like some beautiful dream to the child, who had become used to bare walls and carpetless floors; and when Jane drew her into the room, she advanced with bated breath, and feet pressed gingerly on the rich carpet, as though fearful that the little torn shoes would crush the bright flowers beneath.

"Thank you, Jane, I shall not need you now."

And when the door had closed behind her, she drew the shy, shrinking figure to her, saying, gently, in that sweet voice habitual to her: "Do not be afraid, my child, but tell me your name."

"Jessie, ma'am."

And the blue eyes ventured to raise themselves to the kind face above hers.

"That is a nice, pretty name, and is that your father with the organ, Jessie?"

"Oh, no, ma'am!" she answered quickly, and with emphasis, her lip trembling.

"He is some relative—your uncle, perhaps. Come, Jessie, I want you to tell me all about yourself. I love little children, and whenever I find a little girl like you, I am going to do all I can to help her." And she wound her arm around her as she added softly, "I had a little girl once, about as big as you, Jessie. She is an angel now, and I haven't any little girl left; but for her sake, all little children are dear to me."

She could not have explained the impulse that moved her to speak so to that child, who said with husky voice, "It was the little girl with curls who gave me the cloak when mamma used to tell me heaven loves those who are good. Maybe that is why it took your little girl. I feel so sorry for you, ma'am." And the eyes looked with tearful sympathy into hers. The words were simple, but the mother's love in Mrs. Clifford's heart welled up at the touching tone.

"Perhaps, Jessie. He knows what is best." And with assumed cheerfulness, she asked: "Where is your mother, Jessie? You must tell me about yourself now."

"Mother is gone to papa. She told me just before she died that she wanted me to always be good. I do try, but I feel sometimes that I might die too." And, forgetting everything but her grief, she put her face in her hands and sobbed aloud.

It was pitiful to see the effort she made the next minute to conquer her grief and her brave attempt to go on.

"We were very poor; and the day after mamma died the organ man came to me and asked me if I would like to go about with him and take the pennies. He said he would give me my clothes and victuals. I didn't have anywhere else to go; and so, after they put mamma away, I went with him. But oh, ma'am, it is so cold out all day; and then he is very cross sometimes, and often go to bed hungry. Oh, if he only knew I took you this! And her face, paled as she looked toward the window.

"My poor child, I don't mean that he shall." And her kind heart filled with indignation as she thought of the unkindness practiced toward that lonely and defenseless little one.

"Mamma gave this to me when she died. She wouldn't sell it when we were poorest, and she told me never to let any one take it from me."

And drawing a little locket from her bosom, she laid it in Mrs. Clifford's hand. A fair, girlish face looked out at her from one side, with the wavy hair and blue eyes of Jessie, and in the other, a handsome, manly face, with clear cut, aristocratic features; and she could see then from whom the child inherited her uncommon delicacy of countenance.

"Papa and mamma's pictures," she explained, simply, as Mrs. Clifford laid it thoughtfully back in her hand.

She fastened it to its hiding place with a little start, as the organ, having played through its round of tunes, returned to its first melody.

"I must go now; I am afraid he will be very angry. You seem so much like my own mamma that I forgot everything."

Mrs. Clifford did not answer, but looked at her a moment in deep thought.

"Jessie come to-morrow and bring the organ-man, as you call him, with you. Tell him to be here about this time without his organ." Then to herself, as you both. Do not let him know what has passed between us if you can help it; and if he scolds you, give him this," and she drew a sovereign from her purse. "I do not think he will refuse to come; but if he should, you must find your way here alone."

"Yes, ma'am, I shan't forget; thank you."

And with a little courtesy that showed how careful must have been her training at some time, she passed from the room, closely followed by Mrs. Clifford, who watched to see her down stairs, and then re-entered her room and went to the window in time to see the dark frown of displeasure on the man's face vanish in an avaricious smile as he clutched the money the child extended to him.

Jessie's parting glance up at her window was seen and remembered even when Mrs. Clifford's head had sought her pillow. She had a long talk with her husband that night, in which she made him acquainted with Jessie's history, and her desire to adopt her. Never was sunshine in the street so rich, how could he deny her that which would wean her thoughts from the past?—and though a great pang went through his heart at the thought of another occupying the place of his lost Ida, he pressed a tender kiss on his wife's forehead as he gave his consent, and she never knew what it cost him.

Many days went by ere she found herself wondering whether or not the man would come; and she worked herself into a perfect fever of excitement. She knew that the child was an advantage to him, for many would bestow a few pennies for her sake who might otherwise turn away; and yet, might he not, by giving her up, hope to reap a still greater advantage. He knew that she had not been chary of her gifts thus far. And so she reasoned while she waited.

And yet she was surprised when both he and his little companion made their appearance. She noticed the quick flush of delight which over spread the face of the child, and her heart warmed instantly. Without any preface, she introduced the subject, stating her wishes. He listened to her, and then began in a complaining, whining sort of way to tell what an expense she had been to him, and then directly contradicted himself with the statement that he could not get on without her. Mrs. Clifford stopped him bluntly with the assurance that he should not suffer; she would make the matter right in that respect, and she named a sum for resigning her that made his eyes sparkle greedily, and instantly won his consent.

There was but one tie that linked Jessie to the old life—a lock of hair and a few simple relics belonging to her mother; and when these were removed from the miserable little room that had been hers, and a farewell visit paid to the spot where that mother's life had gone out, the last link that bound the past with the present was broken; and when Jessie took her place in her new home, it was as the adopted daughter of the wealthy Mrs. Clifford.

ST. LOUIS.

Interesting Review of the Railway System—The Great Struggle between St. Louis and Chicago—Important Combinations—Heavy on New England.

St. Louis Correspondence of the Avalanche.]

ST. LOUIS, February 11, 1869.

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The well grounded rumor that the Illinois Central has leased the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thus securing a line under one management and with but one change between the lakes and the Gulf, is a new thunder blast to start St. Louis to her senses. The delays and discriminations against us in the way of Southern shipments by rail will now be increased, and freights will go from Chicago to Mobile and intermediate points in a quicker time and at as low rates as the same would be taken from St. Louis, although there is a difference of two hundred and fifty miles in our favor. But so long as our business men allow Chicago to control rail lines legitimately ours, these discriminations will continue. Freights to Omaha are less from Chicago than from St. Louis. Chicago controls the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and the wholesale trade of Kansas City, Leavenworth and Council Bluffs. Her drummers throng Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, take heavy orders and deliver goods at our very doors at a less price than our jobbers could afford them. They offered a bonus of $50,000 to buy out and defeat the proposed St. Louis, Chillicote and Omaha road, and on the very day that our city voted on the proposed subscription of $4,000,000 to the enterprise, Chicago capital to the amount of $40,000 was in the hands of parties here to buy votes and defeat the loan. It was overwhelmingly defeated.

WE ARE WAKING UP.

It has been the policy of St. Louis to go slow. In the race to extend trade she must step faster. The year past shows improvement in the right direction. Over two hundred miles of railroad have been built in the State. The North Missouri Railroad has crept from a merely local to a Grand Trunk line, with arms stretching to Kansas City and St. Joseph, on the west, and to Ottumwa, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines on the north, and with subscriptions enough pledged and work progressing to insure an air-line from Brunswick, on her West Branch, to Omaha, in less than a year. The Iron Mountain Railroad, no longer encumbered by fast reaching down to Columbus, where it will tap the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and there are gathering now both the means and the will to branch the same road off in the direction of Memphis and Little Rock, and thence southwesterly to the borders of Texas. The Southwest Pacific, now in the hands of solid men, is pushing on through the rich mineral belt of Missouri. Across the Mississippi, the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad has been finished, and will, in a few days be running to Vandalia, and with the whole line completed by next fall we shall have another, and the shortest of all routes to Eastern cities. The Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad has been bought up and will be pushed to completion by the Toledo, Wabash and Western, making still another short route to the East via Springfield, Toledo, Lake Shore and New York Central, or Grand Trunk of Canada. We have made progress. If the new combinations now forming spur us to grasp and to keep what is our own, our trades will flourish and we shall not lack new fields of enterprise.

"GOING FOR WOOL AND GETTING SHORN."

Rev. Dr. George is a Methodist divine who has figured some of late in our State politics, and was, during the late Senatorial canvass, the man whom the Radicals chose to brush up Mr. Carl Schurz's infidelity. In conducting this religious side of the fight Dr. George showed himself astute as well as acrid. The Radicals cannot now shake him off. He was invited to address the General Assembly the other night at Jefferson City. His theme was "New England and Missouri." It was noticed that the Reverend Doctor strained a few points, and yesterday Mr. Hirsch, a Democratic member, got up and with the most charming *abandon* offered to the Senate the following resolutions, which we copy from the regular report:

WHEREAS, It was demonstrated on last evening by a distinguished New England politician that the factories of New England are returning such handsome dividends that the stock of said factories is selling at 1,000 and 2,000 per cent. above par; and,

WHEREAS, He further demonstrated that this splendid premium was not owing to the various tariff acts of the United States, but is due solely to New England ability to adapt herself to circumstances, and is not dependent on protecting laws; and,

WHEREAS, The people of the Mississippi Valley have been laboring under the delusion that they have been and still are paying tribute, through the tariff acts of the United States, for the support of New England manufactories, which delusion is calculated to continue the ill feeling on this subject against the people of New England; and

WHEREAS, The tariff on woolen and cotton goods is a heavy burden on all classes of labor in the West, and especially on the agricultural interests of our State, without corresponding benefits to our country and not necessary to the great manufacturing interests of New England; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to secure, if possible, a reduction of ninety-five per cent. on woolen goods and seventy-five per cent. on cotton goods.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

B. B.

Paragraphs of all Sorts.

The mitten that never fits—the one you get from a lady.

Which side of a horse invariably has the most hair on it? The outside.

When the thermometer falls, how often, on an average, does it break?

A cynical husband says that the only run of good luck he ever had was when his wife run away from him.

Color is a good thing, but if confined exclusively to the nose it is neither complimentary nor ornamental.

"What a pity it is," said a lady to Garrick, "that you are not taller." "I should be happy, indeed, madam," replied Garrick, "to be higher in your estimation."

Why may young ladies when they blush and weep be said to be disturbers of the public peace? Because when they blush and weep they raise a hue and cry.

"Amen," cried a devout but illiterate brother, when the pastor said: "Before another week some of us may be laid in the tomb."

A fashion paper has just been seized at Vienna, called *The Flea*. It was thought too piquant. The seizure induced a German to start *The Louse*, and it thrives.

"Doctor, whenever I lean my head on my arm this way, it pains me terribly. What shall I do?" "Stop leaning your head on your arm in that way."

A wag suggests that the Genealogical Society might enter upon a life work by endeavoring to trace out the origin and decent of the Smith family.

EXIT BROWNLOW.

Text of Old Sulphurous' Retiring Proclamation.

From the Knoxville Whig, 27th.]

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
KNOXVILLE, February 10, 1869.

To the Members of the General Assembly of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith tender my resignation as Governor of Tennessee, to you, as the representatives of the loyal people of the State; the resignation to take effect on Thursday, the 25th Instant.

The occasion serves to express my profound sense of obligation to the officers and members of your respective Houses, for your faithful and generous co-operation with me in the endeavor to administer the State Government for the protection of the loyal people thereof, and for the quiet and welfare of all the citizens; and also to say, that if there have been any lack of complete realization of these objects, the fault has not been from want of purpose and effort upon my part, nor of co-operation on yours.

It had been my study and labor to bring Tennessee up from the ruins in which she was left by the war, to that degree of moral and material prosperity and progress to which she is so eminently entitled; to develop her ample resources; render efficient all her charitable and educational enterprises, and maintain her financial integrity—in a word—to place upon her that crown of honor she so well deserves to wear.

There can be no doubt our success, in all these respects, would have been far greater, but for the fierce hostility with which the administration has been fought from the beginning, and at all points, by the rebel element. Probably no man ever filled the office who encountered equal opposition to that through which it has been my lot to pass.

How far we have succeeded in our honest purpose and earnest efforts, even under these disadvantages, the present condition of the State, with her industries active; her financial credit sustained; her old lines of commerce in full operation, with new ones opening; her school system in fair working order, and her eleemosynary institutions all crowded and sustained, and her future smiling with so much of promise will sufficiently attest.

Feeling, as I do, a lively and abiding interest in the future welfare of the State and of the Union, Republican party of Tennessee, my regrets, on retiring, would be greater were it not that the gentleman who will succeed me for the remainder of my official term—the Honorable Speaker of the Senate, Mr. De Witt C. Senter—is a loyal man, capable, true to Republican principles and who will steadfastly adhere to them upon the platform of the Union Republican party of Tennessee.

It will be my honor as well as pleasure, in the new official position to which you have called me—to represent, in part, our State, in the Senate of the United States, to watch over and subserve her interests, with as much of ability and fidelity as I may. If, at present, owing to my physical feebleness, it shall be impossible to make my voice heard in the Senate Chamber, my constituents may be assured I shall be found voting, in all cases, in favor of the principles, we, in common, so earnestly cherish.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your generous, official confidence and courtesy, I invoke upon you, and the great State you represent, the guidance of an all-watchful and benignant Providence.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

"Doing Nothing."

From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Many young persons are growing up with the idea that industry—especially manual industry—is not quite respectable. There is no modern notion that more completely cuts at the root of wholesome sentiment and of national or individual prosperity than this. Whether idleness takes the form of street lounging and gossip that begets more active vices, or of the dreamy sentimentalism that fritters away life in vague fancies, or the busy idleness that occupies itself in a hundred ways to avoid the steady, energetic pursuit of regular duty, it is equally culpable in its character and pernicious in its effects. To some degree, circumstances may tend to produce this evil.

Some climates and some seasons of the year induce lassitude; some constitutions have less energy and power of will than others; and many diseases deprive the body of its strength and the mind of its elasticity. Even in these cases, the complete surrender to such influences is the surest method of increasing their power, while a steady resistance will gradually weaken and often remove much of the cause. In by far the larger number of instances, the vice of idleness results from the indulgence of luxurious habits, which breaks down the native energy of the character. The person who regards momentary gratification as the chief good, will soon lose the vigor and enterprise necessary to undertake, and the perseverance to carry through any scheme requiring industry and self-command. Some, from a paucity of ideas, lack enterprise and become torpid, being unable to see the utility of proper undertakings; while others, overwhelmed with a vast conception of what is to be done, sit down in the inaction of despair. Others there are who begin with earnestness and hope, but, lacking perseverence, are intimidated by the first difficulty, and accomplish nothing because they have not the courage to face obstacles.

The want of method and habit in early life is largely answerable for this evil. Those accustomed in youth to regular and industrious employment will seldom lose such habits in after life; while those who have been suffered to pass a desultory childhood will require an extra fortitude of character to become persevering, energetic and industrious in after life. A resolution of character, a firmness of principle, which seeks to do what is right, rather than that which is temporarily agreeable, is the great safeguard against this dangerous evil. Impulsive exertions may produce magnificent deeds; but without a methodical and steady resolution, without system and habit; and steadiness of purpose, but little that is permanently useful will ever be accomplished. Our natures are so constructed that it is only in the cultivation and improvement of all our faculties that we can properly enjoy any of them.

The listless lethargy shown by many young people is productive of many evils. To the body it is a predisposing cause of many forms of disease; the want of healthy excitement and occupation leads too often to intemperance in eating and drinking "to pass away the time," and this, in its turn, brings fever, indigestion and depression, and makes the frame less able to withstand the attacks of any disease. A large proportion of the drunkenness and dissipation of various forms, so common, may be traced directly to this source. Its effect on the mind is quite bad. While producing insability of purpose, it is in time followed by a humiliating sense of inferiority. No man has a right to go through life, whatever his position may be, without honest, useful and regular employment of some kind.

What is the difference between the outer wall of a bridge and two nice young ladies? The one is a parapet, and the other is a pair o' pets.

A mother reproved her three year oldster for eating icicles. The analytical infant replied: "I didn't eat 'em, mamma; I only sucked the juice out of 'em."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, having heard that Senator Yates wants to be Secretary of the Navy, asks if a man is "fit to be Secretary of the Navy who generally can't navigate."

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

AN UNFAILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third bottle I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 21, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR—I have suffered for seven years with pains and rising in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully,
J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, in the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

NOTICES.

A Talk to Merchants Only

MEMPHIS is by nature the Great Salient Center of Commerce for an immense scope of country penetrated by the

Rails and Rivers

Converging to this Bluff. She is destined to become the great

Chicago of the South.

And will realize that condition sooner or later in proportion to the energy and enterprise chiefly of her Merchants. We wish to do OUR SHARE in bringing about this consummation.

DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED.

And are at this time SPENDING MONEY FREELY in sending our Agents through Arkansas, Mississippi and West Tennessee, setting forth the ACTUAL INDUCEMENTS which our Wholesale Merchants are enabled to offer. We have provided our House with A BIG STOCK of Goods, bought before the late advance, and can sell to CASH BUYERS (we do not want to do an old fogy business so advantageously as ANY HOUSE in ANY MARKET. We ask MONEYED MERCHANTS to call and try us.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.

ja27

INSURANCE.

The Most Vigorous and Progressive Company in the World.

THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WM. C. ALEXANDER ..... President
H. B. HYDE ..... Vice-President
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS ..... Actuary
J. W. ALEXANDER ..... Secretary

Twenty-five Reasons for Preferring this Company to all others:

1. Its Cash assets are upwards of $8,000,000 and constantly increasing.
2. None of this is made up of promissory notes as in many Companies.
3. Its Cash Income per annum is now over $5,000,000 and steadily growing larger.
4. None of this is composed of the notes-of-hand of policy-holders, as is the case in many Companies.
5. It has paid to widows and orphans, and other claimants under policies on deceased members, about $2,000,000.
6. Such payments are made in cash, and not partly in canceled notes, as is the case in many Companies.
7. No deductions are made from the face of a policy for premium notes when it becomes a claim, as is the case in all Note Companies.
8. The sum of $2,500,000, and upwards, in cash (divided among policy-holders, this included the dividend for the present year), as profits of the business.
9. All the profits of the business are annually divided among the assured Equitably, instead of being wholly or partially distributed among the Stock holders, as is the case in all "Mixed" and "Proprietory" Companies.
10. Dividends are invariably available as Cash in payment of premiums.
11. The dividends are made from the start, and not postponed until after the lapse of several years, as in many Companies.
12. The Society deals Equitably with its policy-holders.
13. The Equitable has made more progress since its organization than any other Life Company in the World.
14. Its risks have been so carefully selected and its dealing so equitable, that it has never been obliged to contest the payment of a claim at law.
15. Its modes of applying dividends are more numerous and advantageous than those of any other Company in the World.
16. It issues all the popular styles of policy, including "Ten Year Non-forfeiting" and "Endowment" policies.
17. The amount of new business during the year ending September 1, 1868, was $61,852,814.
18. Its policies average larger in amount than those of any other Company, showing that capitalists select the Equitable for purposes of investment.
19. The profits of the business are apportioned to the assured on the "Contribution Plan," which is conceded to be the only Equitable mode of division, and has not by its mode adopted by many Companies, which is greatly unjust to a large proportion of the policy-holders.
20. It is as liberal in the conduct of its business as is consistent with safety to the assured, and does not sacrifice proper caution to an ambition to increase the nominal amount of its business, as is the case with many new Companies.
21. It employs the best medical talent for examination of applicants, and writes policies only on the very best lives, thus keeping the mortality among its assured far below the average.
22. Policies in this Company become self-sustaining, by the operation of dividends, after a comparatively short term of years.
23. Policies in this Company, by the application of dividends in the appropriate method, constantly increase in amount, without increase of premium, until after the lapse of a term of years, it is expected they will be at least doubled.
24. Losses in this Company are promptly paid, and information always given without delay to the interested parties.
25. It combines all the advantages of all other Companies, without any of their objectionable features.

The new "Tontine Dividend Policies" have been introduced, thus giving policy-holders a permanent Cash Income during life—a very fine investment.

Policies issued on single lives from $250 to $50,000.

It combines all the advantages of all other Companies, without any of their objectionable features.

JAMES A. SWAIN, General Agent

For Tennessee, Arkansas and North Mississippi,

No. 17 Monroe Street,

Opposite Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee.

ja29

GROCERIES.

G. W. GRIFFIN, late of West Point, Miss. W. H. VANDIVER,

GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,

GROCERS,

—AND—

GENERAL PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

207 Main Street,

Memphis, - - - Tennessee.

Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja12

W. P. WRIGHT, F. M. MONROE.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 11 Monroe Street, Cooper Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran,
Flour,

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 251 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four Second-hand, second-size Billiard Tables, complete and in good condition. M. McKNIGHT,
feb13 Peabody Billiard Hall.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Storehouse, No. 316 Front street. Apply at A. J. ROACH & CO'S,
feb13 Corner Monroe and Front.

FOR RENT—The "Cherry Place." Terms reasonable. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, 11 Union street. ja26

FOR RENT—One large Front Room, Main street, between Jefferson and Court. Also, For Sale—1,000 CONCORD GRAPE LAYERS. Inquire at 249 Main street, up-stairs.
je27

WANTS.

WANTED—An Instructor for Brass Band at Friar's Point, Mississippi. Salary liberal. Apply in person, to F. KATZENBACH.
feb14

WANTED—A Dwelling House containing Five or Six Rooms between Poplar and Union streets. Address "C. S. A.," Avalanche Office. feb13

WANTED—SIX DAIRYMEN. Apply to M. PYNE, corner Water and Jefferson streets.
feb9

SUNDAY, : : : : : : February 14, 1869

It was never ascertained who struck BILLY PATTERSON, and we fear it will be equally as difficult to discover who stole the sacred School Fund. The thieves have played a splendid game of hocus-pocus, and every counterfeiter, pickpocket, foot-pad, highwayman and burglar in the land will now be found performing a pilgrimage to Nashville, the Mecca of rascals, for the purpose of taking new lessons in their respective avocations. The Radicals charged with this great crime, have made such earnest protestations of purity and honesty, that we would not be surprised if the party, during the approaching canvass for Governor, were to assert that the sacred School Fund is a myth, or that it was stolen by the rebels during the war. We are waiting with eager avidity to see the victim upon whom the swindle is to be fastened. The Jews used to select a goat upon which they symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which it was suffered to escape into the wilderness. These child robbers are laboring to make G. R. RUTTER their scapegoat; and that they are no more to blame than the crowbar by which the burglar prizes into the public vaults. Before the School Fund was divided out, the rascals were gregarious and clustered around RUTTER as a swarm of bees around the queen; but now they fly singly. Then a whole phalanx of masticators and swill-drinkers dogged at his footsteps, laughed at all he said, bowed low before him and humbled themselves in his presence. But now RUTTER looks like a monarch in exile. He eats his own grub and drinks his own grog alone. He no longer approaches every crowd smirking and perking his chin, like a man who is full of pleasant feeling and sure of being well received; but one who has learned what an obliging world we live in, how prone people are to worship the rising instead of the setting sun, how inclined society is to caress a man when he is flush and gay, and to let him alone when he is pinched and reduced and desires to be let alone. F. S. RICHARDS swears 'pon honor he was not bribed, and that he is not a child-robber. The bare insinuation filled his agonized "buzzum" with the profoundest grief, and standing before the Legislature with a big bedizzened, befrilled and perfumed handkerchief in hand to staunch the lachrymose deluge as it came trilling down, he looked "liked NIOBE, all tears," mournful as Babylon in ruins. The picture will live in history and furnish a splendid theme for the painter and poet. But just here we would do violence to our own conscience and feelings of justice if we did not express the belief that the proof thus far is not sufficient to inculpate Speaker RICHARDS, and we hope for the sake of the county he represents that he will pass through the terrible ordeal with an untarnished name. "My brother, the General," the canting, yelping, red-mouthed bloodhound of Zion, swears by the point of his sword that he is innocent, yea, very innocent. But the denial seems to stick in his own gullet like MACBETH'S "Amen." Tennessee's own DEMOSTHENES, the forest-born, irresistible, chain-lightning orator, the irrepressible JAMES MULLINS, is absolutely shocked at the idea of his stealing any portion of the School Fund. S. M. ARNELL, the Confederate tanner, the deserter and perjurer, denies, unqualifiedly, the charge of having robbed poor children of their sacred funds. DAVID A. NUNN insists that he got *Nunn* of the School Funds, and that he did not sell himself to the highest bidder. Every man charged with this great crime is equally as vehement in protesting his innocence. The loud thunders of denunciation have alarmed the thieves. Time will point out the conspirators. One thing is sure certain parties were ready to bribe, and that other parties received bribes considerations for their votes. Independent of the direct testimony affecting this particular case, a good deal of incidental information has been obtained as to the manner in which the sanction of the Legislature is obtained to the numerous schemes of plunder annually concocted. The fact of the tender or receipt of a bribe by a member of a legislative body, is one of the most difficult things imaginable to prove. It is the interest of both parties to preserve the utmost secresy. If the man who gives a bribe exposes the fact, his business as a lobbyist will be forever destroyed. If the member who receives it acknowledges his guilt, his reputation is blasted, and as no other parties but those thus directly interested are cognizant of the facts, the chances of exposure are very limited. It is impossible to read the evidence before the committee without coming to the conclusion that witnesses have used language rather to conceal than to express their thoughts, and that they have sought to hide rather than to reveal whatever information they possessed of corruption. The people of Tennessee have just grounds for the belief that they have had in the Legislature at Nashville a number of base, dishonest and unworthy Representatives, who trade and barter in the public treasure of the State, and vote it away under the pressure of corrupt influences, and against the dictates of their judgment. Verily the Radicals of Tennessee are having a carnival of corruption. The public offices, the Congressional Hall and the State Legislature, like CATALINE'S army, are composed of the most corrupt and dangerous men drawn from every class of society, and animated by every variety of motive. And Rome would have been safer under CATALINE than Tennessee has been under Radical rule. The pirates who infest the seas are not more deserving of the execrations of mankind than the gang who, on land, are feasting upon the sweat of the poor man and rob his children of their inheritance. When we are fully satisfied as to who these child-robbers are we intend to emblazon them in the columns of the AVALANCHE in large, black capitals, surrounded by rules of mourning. SHAKSPEARE tells us of one who was the mark "for Scorn to point her slow, unmoving finger at;" but the thieves who stole the School Fund have made themselves objects for Scorn to point the whole ten of her slow, unmoving digits at, and a like number of toes at, and her tail at if she has one. For the remnant of their lives these miserable robbers will carry a coal of fire in their bosoms, a burning brand on their hearts, as the legacy of an outraged people. They are a libel upon humanity, unfit to live among civilized people, and their names will go down to posterity surrounded with a halo of glorious infamy. A state of heathenism is better fitted to their nature and inclination, loving, as they do, money more than honor—preferring, as they do, the contempt and sneers of their fellow-men to an upright reputation. Let the scoundrels gloat over their ill-gotten gold. Let them hug it to their bosoms, for it is the only friend they will ever have on earth. Poor, abandoned, God-forsaken villains! As each one sneaks along through a burthensome life he will hear bubbling from the lips of tax-ridden men, indignant women and plundered children—

"THE RISEN APOSTATE!—blot his hateful name
From each and every scroll of honest fame,
Let no man trust him:—none forbear to shed,
Contempt—and deep dishonor—on his head,
Let scorn still point her finger and jibes,
And say—BEHOLD the consequence of Bribes!
Let guileless children,—as he passes by,
Shrink from his touch, and shudder at his eye;
Let lovely woman loathe him, with disgust,
And shun him,—like the reptile in the dust;
And, whilst he lives, let Infamy alone,
Stand like the lirbed lagh'ator—as her own;
Until he dies—and sinks into the grave,
To poison worms, that feed upon the knave;
There—amidst the storms—let lightnow Furies foul,
Hold nightly revel,—and in concert howl;
Let hissing serpents make that spot their home,
And be the wakeful guardians of his tomb."

It will be seen from our special dispatches from Nashville that Speaker RICHARDS has been acquitted. We are inclined to believe that this is a righteous decision, but we cannot see how it can be called an honorable acquittal, or why his friends should make such a jubilation over the result since twenty members voted against him. The soldier who went into battle expecting to be killed and came out with one leg, a broken arm and fractured skull, congratulated himself that matters were no worse, and we think the jubilant friends of Speaker RICHARDS have just about as much cause for felicitation. To be honorable, the acquittal should have been unanimous. We trust the large vote cast against Mr. RICHARDS was occasioned by the enmity he has provoked on account of his recent manly course in favor of enfranchising the tax-paying people of Tennessee. So it seems the work of fumigation has commenced. Lime and whitewash brushes now command a premium. The School Fund has evaporated like water, and before six months the leading Radicals will prove to the satisfaction of their party that no such fund ever existed. If the thief should be detected he will at once be dipped into a pool of lime and water and come out as pure and white as a plaster-of-Paris statue. Great is the whitewash brush. If the black and slimy characters of these child robbers can be cleansed by the whitewash brush then may it be asserted that RICHARD the III., far from being a murdering crookback, was totally undeformed and an affectionate uncle to the poor young Princes who were only smothered by mistake; that Lord BACON was utterly guiltless of bribery or corruption; that Good Queen BESS was never guilty of a flirtation with ESSEX or LEICESTER, never swore, and never exhibited a violent temper; that HENRY VIII. was a gentle and merciful spouse, of a calm and even temperament; that WILLIAM III. was a model of manly grace; that CHARLES I. was neither arrogant nor faithless; that LUCRETIA BORGIA was an exemplary wife and mother, devoted to her husband and patient with the children; and that PONTIUS PILATE and JUDAS ISCARIOT were honest and sincere in the crime which they were permitted to commit. Through the instrumentality of this new system of patent whitewash," LEMPRIERE will need revision, and in the new edition JUPITER will be a model of fidelity, VENUS will be ignorant of the name of love, MINERVA will be wise without looking it. Eternal honor to him who invented the first lime-kiln! If the whitewash brush had been known centuries ago many names now emblazoned in infamy would shine out with a resplendent glory. Bully for Lime! Great is he who discovered the rotundity of the earth. Great is he who invented the telescope. Great was the genius that discovered steam, and honor to him who fixed up the magnetic telegraph—but still greater is the brain that made the first whitewash brush. Through its wonderful instrumentality NERO will become a humane and jocular individual whose little caprices arose from redundant vitality; HANNIBAL'S military success will be but the result of good fortune; ALEXANDER'S ambition will be but the desire to do more extended good; TARQUIN will be the victim of a foul conspiracy on the part of an elderly gentleman; and CALIGULA, CHARLES IX., Justice JEFFREYS, JOE SMITH, and MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE will be historically canonized as slandered individuals of peculiar good looks and irreproachable behavior. How valuable is whitewash! What a renovator is the brush!

In a speech in Congress, recently, Mr. KELLEY (Radical), from Pennsylvania, commented at great length upon the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in reply to the riders of hard money hobbies, relative to their croaking misstatements about the condition of the country, presented numerous facts to show that business and the people generally were never more prosperous. The statement that the working people of this country were better off in 1860, or previous to the war, than at present, he characterized as preposterous, and as without the shadow of foundation. So marshalled were the commissioner's figures as to present certain results, but they could not be sustained, and he was prepared to prove their fallacy. Among other things he noticed in support of his position was the condition of the savings banks throughout the country. Last year the deposits in these institutions amounted to millions upon millions of dollars more than in 1860, before the war, and when gold and silver were the common currency. This, he argued, could not have been so if the condition of the masses of the people had not been better in 1868 than in 1860. As an example, he would take his own city, (Philadelphia), and show that sheriffs' writs for the sale of real estate had each year fallen off; that litigation had greatly diminished, and that the number of buildings erected in 1867—the the year specially reported upon by Mr. WELLES—was more than double that erected in 1860. There were some exceptions, of course, but a similar state of things existed in other parts of the country, and throughout the country generally. As for the South, she is richer than ever in money, and the rapidity with which she has recuperated since the war is without precedent and wonderful to contemplate. In the face of such facts what becomes of the flimsy arguments of the financial tinkers in Congress who favor the "On to Richmond" policy of specie payments on the pretense that the country is suffering because of paper currency? The fact is, our financial system is much better than any of the schemes before Congress is calculated to make it, and all the people want is to, be let alone and for Congress and the President to see that no further jobs in the interest of rings and cliques of capitalists are permitted, as well as to enforce honesty and economy in every department of the Government. In this way, with the aid of slight amendments to the banking law, greenbacks will quickly enough climb up to a level with gold, and then the question of specie payments will have been solved, while Count Bondholder and the representative man of the masses will stand upon an equal footing financially.

At Pike's Opera House, a facetious youth called on Grant for a speech.

Imprudently charitable is the last title given to those who bribe officials.

Over 1,500 friends left their cards at Lamartine's villa in Passy, during the first four days after his return.

The manager of fashionable wedding parties in Paris is a M. Legreux, who furnishes everything requisite for them for the sum of ten thousand francs.

Maggie Mitchell is building an elegant three-story brown stone front in New York, on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, at a cost of $30,000.

The Richmond papers complain of the city authorities for having leased one of the principal public squares of that city at $125 a year "for a cornfield and a hog-pen."

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Speaker Richards' Connection with the Affair---A Complete Vindication.

MEMPHIS, February 13, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Your special dispatch this morning from Nashville says: "Boswell, White, Carpenter, *Mitchell*, and 'my brother, the General,' are all here, and have sworn bravely in favor of Richards."

Permit me to say, in reply, that I have been at Nashville for two or three weeks, looking after some desirable legislation in behalf of the Mississippi River Railroad, and that I have not been called on to testify, nor have I volunteered any testimony in behalf of Mr. Richards or any one else in connection with the loss of the School Fund; and for the best of reasons, that I never knew anything about Rutter's, Parham's or anybody's connection with the gigantic wrong. But finding Mr. Richards, a member from this county, and Speaker of the House, on trial, as it were, as a chief participant in the legislation that lost the Fund, and charged in the direct testimony of both Rutter and Parham with having received money for his support of that legislation, I read with no little interest the entire report of the Investigating Committee. I found that the House Journal of 1865-6 wholly disproved the charge of Parham and Rutter in regard to Richards, and that Mr. Richards did not vote *for*, but against the clause in the law of 1866 that made the Tennessee National Bank the fiscal agent of the State and gave it the custody of the School Fund. Not only does the House Journal exculpate Mr. Richards (and General Smith also) of having voted in favor of Rutter's bank, but the published confidential correspondence between Parham and Rutter, after the School Fund was lost, shows that both these gentlemen continued their opposition to Rutter. I quote you a few passages from the letters of Parham to Rutter, commencing on page 44 of the Investing Committee's report, just published at Nashville:

PARHAM TO RUTTER—DATED AT NASHVILLE, NOVEMBER 5, 1866.

"I have been here long enough to mingle with all our old acquaintances of the Legislature, which I have accordingly done. * * * I am, from the manner in which many members volunteer to speak of you, satisfied that nobody need attempt to intrigue against you. But I am also satisfied that some, particularly the two Smiths (W. J. and J. W.) and Richards, *would gladly do you an ill turn.* The latter (Richards) especially, I regard as a mean, treacherous dog." * * *

PARHAM TO RUTTER, FEBRUARY 6, 1867.

* * * "We cannot count on either Richards or General Smith. The former says he *does not think it right to give the Bank the money*, but will not oppose the resolutions on your account. * * *

PARHAM TO RUTTER, FEBRUARY 7, 1867.

* * * "But as our champions, are absent, it is, we think, best to wait. Hardeman Smith and Richards say (not to me, but to my friends,) that they will say nothing, *but they do not, and will not do anything for us.* Coleman, Biggs and Able are certainly at work for us. Able says the bank must be sustained, very sensibly seeing it's for the interest of Memphis, and particularly of the banks, in one of which he is interested. I find *that nothing can make either Richards or Smith your friends.*"

Such is the confidential report of Mr. Rutter's confidential "lobby manager," who was spending his time at Nashville trying to seduce members of the Legislature into the support of Rutter and his bank. And the records of the House show that General Smith and Mr. Richards were as clear of conniving at Rutter's machinations as this confidential correspondence asserts! Is it not, then, most extraordinary that Rutter for each day after five days could subsequently attempt to criminate the very men whom their secret correspondence so completely exonerates?

Let it be remembered that Mr. Richards had received no favors in the way of loans from the Tennessee National Bank until months after the bank had succeeded in its purposes, Mr. Richards *opposing it.* Then how could he be regarded in the light of a timely loan to make a friend of Mr. Richards, is it not sufficiently clear from Parham's letter to Rutter, when the trouble was actually on hand, in February, 1867, that Richards refused to surrender his independence on account of the loan, but so insisted on the restoration of the abstracted School Fund that the "lobby manager" had to report to his principal that "*nothing* can make either Richards or General Smith your friends;" and, for so failing to help Rutter, the former (Richards) was mildly denounced as "a treacherous dog."

Having carefully read the entire report of the Investigating Committee, I was amazed at the resolutions offered by a member of the House to expel and disgrace Mr. Richards, and still more amazed that the report of an able and impartial committee completely exonerating him, was not instantly and unanimously adopted, as a fitting award for so unjust an attack on a gentleman's honor and reputation. But the House seemed, while I was in Nashville, to be governed by a sort of blind prey, and a determination to make a victim of *some one* for the loss of the School Fund; and Richards, by reason of his prominence as Speaker of the House, and the allegations of Rutter against him, happened first to be presented for vengeance.

I do not wish, Mr. Editor, to shield any one from his punishment who participated in the great crime of plundering the School Fund of Tennessee. But is it not morally just as wrong to sacrifice an innocent man as to connive at the escape of the guilty? As one of Mr. Richards' constituents, and as one having had frequent requests to make in the way of legislation, and having always found him prompt and free to serve, I confess myself glad to find his skirts so apparently clear of blame in regard to the School Fund.

Respectfully, A. S. MITCHELL.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE.

Action in the Legislature on Speaker Richards' Case.

He is Exonerated by a Vote of 36 to 20, and Resumes the Chair—Strong proof against Mullins and Arnell —The Latter Received $5,500 from Rutter.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence Memphis Avalanch.]

NASHVILLE, February 13.—Mr. Richards' case occupied all day. At five o'clock the vote was taken on concurring in the report made by Mr. Singletary yesterday, recommending the rejection of the resolution of expulsion. The report was concurred in; ayes thirty-six, noes twenty.

So Mr. Richards resumed the Speakers chair.

It will be noticed that the whitewashing resolution was abandoned.

The School Fund Investigating Committee reported some evidence in the case of Mr. Arnell which shows that he got over $5,500 from Mr. Rutter. Mr. Arnell brought with him from Washington a bohemian named Holmes, who is hired to write whitewashing letters to Northern papers.

[From Another Correspondent.]
Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, February 13.—Hon. Frank Richards, Speaker, was honorably acquitted by the House of Representatives by a vote of thirty-six to twenty, and conducted to the chair amidst the cheers of the House, the members all standing and waiving their hats.

X.

[Associated Press Report.]

NASHVILLE, February 13.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted the resolution of the Investigating Committee declaring Speaker Richards innocent of the charge of bribery and corruption in the School Fund matter by a decided majority. The Speaker resumed the chair amid the congratulations of his friends, and made a brief speech which elicited much applause.

ARKANSAS.

A Colored Legislator on the Franchise—Militia Appropriation of $75,000 Passed—River, Weather and Business News.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, February 13.—In the House, yesterday, Mr. White (negro) submitted a resolution that the Committe on Franchise be required to ascertain by authenticated record the present political status of applicants for the removal of their political disabilities, and that no name be reported for action by the House unless such applicant can show that he has been a peaceable and law-abiding citizen since the war and has supported the Reconstruction Constitution of the United States and the State of Arkansas, and never belonged to the Ku-Klux. Laid over under rules.

The House passed the Senate appropriation bill of $75,000 to pay the militia.

Several attemps were made to make the amount large enough to pay for all property taken, but it was voted down.

It has been raining all day. Business lively.

Arrived—Clarksville and Importer from New Orleans, and Thomas H. Allen from Memphis. Departed—Allen for Memphis, and Clarksville and Importer for Fort Smith.

WASHINGTON.

General Grant Officially Notified of His Election—Speech by Senator Morton and Response of General Grant—Colfax's Reply—Another Veto from the President.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The committee appointed to notify General Grant of his election to the Presidency, performed that duty this morning, Senator Morton making the address.

On receiving the certificate of election, General Grant said "that in accepting the office of President of the United States, he assured them of his determination to carry out faithfully the obligations of that office, and referred particularly to the necessities for an honest and faithful execution of the revenue laws. And said that he would call around him men who would earnestly carry out the principles of economy, retrenchment and honesty which were desired by the people of the country, and should the officers of the different branches of the Government service not satisfy him in the discharge of their official duties, he would not hesitate a moment about removing them, and would do so just as quickly with his own appointments as with those of his predecessor.

General Grant stated that he had not announced his Cabinet up to the time of the official declaration of the result of the election, but had intended at that period to make known the names of those whom he would invite to become members of it, but in the interval, however, he concluded not to make known the names of the gentlemen whose services he would be glad to have in this respect, even to the gentlemen themselves, till he had sent them into the Senate for confirmation. The reason for this he said, was because of the fact that should he do so a pressure would immediately commence, from various parties, to endeavor to induce him to change his determination, not so much, probably, from the fact of the opposition which would be made from personal motives, but on account of the interest which the gentlemen may have for their own friends, and for these and other reasons he had concluded to make no public announcement of his Cabinet till the time mentioned. At the conclusion of the interview the committee waited on Mr. Colfax and presented him his certificate of election as Vice President, after which several speeches were made.

The following is Mr. Colfax's reply to the Congressional Committee:

GENLTEMEN: Please convey to the Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of their confidence by fidelity of principles and duty.

The committee then withdrew.

The President to-day nominated Lewis Dent to be Minister to Chili, and John T. Noyle to be Secretary of the Legation.

The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States: The bill entitled an act to transfer the duties of the Trustees of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown, is herewith returned to the Senate in which it originated without my approval. The accompanying paper exhibits the fact that this legislation which the bill proposes, is contrary to the wishes of the colored residents of Washington and Georgetown, and that they prefer that the schools for their children should be under the management of the Trustees selected by the Secretary of the Interior, whose term of office is four years, rather than be subject to the control of bodies whose tenure-of-office depend merely upon political considerations, and may be annually effected by the elections which take place in the two cities. The colored people of Washington and Georgetown are at present not represented by a person of their own race in either of the Boards of Trustees of Public Schools, appointed by the municipal authorities, and of the Trustees of the schools for colored children, two are persons of color, and the resolutions transmitted herewith show that they have performed their trust in a manner equally satisfactorily to the colored people of the two cities, and no good reason is known why the duties which now devolve upon them shall be transferred, as proposed in the bill. With these brief suggestions, the bill is respectfully returned, and the consideration of Congress is invited to the accompanying preamble and resolutions. [Signed]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW ORLEANS.

Railroad Matters in the Legislature —Episcopal Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—The Senate to-day, by a unanimous vote, passed the House bill guaranteeing the second mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, amount $12,500 per mile, for the extension of said road west to Texas. The bill provides that the company shall complete a survey of the route within eight months after the acceptance of this act, and shall complete forty miles of the road within one year after the completion of the survey.

The Episcopal State Convention closed its session to-day, having resolved to establish schools of education for freedmen throughout this diocese. They also increased the Bishop's salary to $5,000.

ST. LOUIS.

Locomotive Boiler Explosion at Omaha—An Indian Fight—A Light-Fingered Postmaster.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—An Omaha dispatch, of yesterday, says a locomotive boiler exploded at Rich Creek, on the Union Pacific Railroad, last night, killing the engineer, conductor and fireman.

A Helena, Montana, telegram says a gentleman just from Yellow Stone reports that two large war parties of Black Feet and Crow Indians had a fight near Big Timber, on the Yellow Stone, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides.

John W. Lang, postmaster at Brunswick, Mo., was examined before United States Commissioner Caton yesterday for stealing registered letters. He confessed to have stolen two letters, and was sent to jail in default of $4,000 bail.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Damaging Effects of the late Storm —A portion of Stockton Flooded.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.—Reports from the interior indicate that the recent storm was the most disastrous since that of the winter of 1862. It visited every portion of the State of Santa Clara, and the San Juaquin valleys suffered greatly. The lower portion of the city of Stockton was flooded. The cellers in the principal streets were filled by the overflowing of the Cabraras river. No loss of life, however, is reported.

TROY, N. Y.

A Murderer to be Sentened To-morrow.

TROY, February 13.—B. Thompson was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree, for shooting Thomas H. Bailey a year ago. He will be sentenced on Monday.

NEW YORK.

A Treaty with Bogota.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Commander Cushing has arrived from Bogota. He has been successful, and leaves a treaty to be approved by the United States. When this is done the proposed canal across the Isthmus will be commenced.

FOREIGN.

Fenian Amnesty—The Future of Spain.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 13.—The amnesty petition, which will be presented to the Queen by the Mayor of Dublin, contains over one hundred thousand signatures.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 13.—The future form of government for Spain is the engrossing question with the Cortes and the people. The proposition for a directory for a number of years has been abandoned, and a regency and council has been suggested instead.

HAVANA.

Important Proclamation from the Captain-General of Cuba—Amnesty Withdrawn.

HAVANA, February 13.—Captain General Dulce has issued a proclamation that the insurgents having refused to accept amnesty, and as others were continually joining the insurrectionary force, therefore the proclamation of amnesty is withdrawn and the liberty of the press also suspended, and the censorship re-established. Printing and distributing newspapers without permission from the government is prohibited, and persons violating the press laws and all political prisoners, in future, are to be tried by courts-martial.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill regulating the reports of National Banking Associations, and after an amendment and some discussion the bill passed. The following are its provisions:

That every National Banking Association shall make to the Controller, on the first Monday in every month, exhibiting in detail, and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the association, before the commencement of business on the morning of the day aforesaid, and shall transmit the same to the Controller of Currency within — days thereafter, and such report shall be in the manner and form prescribed by the Controller and verified by the oath or affirmation of the President and cashier of such association, or by either one of them and two of the directors, and shall be in view of the quarterly reports or monthly statements required by the thirty-fourth section of the National Currency act, approved June 3d, 1864. The return of each association on the first Monday of January and July, shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the President or cashier, and attested by the signatures of at least three of the directors, testifying that they have personally examined the resources and liabilities of the association as set forth in said report, and have found the same to be correct, and such reports for January and July shall contain a statement of the gross earnings and profits of the previous six months and be published in a newspaper where such association is established, at the expense of the association making the same, and if there be no newspaper published at such place, then in some newspaper to be designated by the Controller of the Currency, within the county or State where such association is located, and every banking association shall make and transmit to the Controller of the Currency a special report, as aforesaid, of its condition, on any day specified, whenever required by the Controller, and any association failing to make and transmit such report shall be subject to the penalty of $100 for each day after five days such bank shall delay to make and transmit as aforesaid, and in case any association shall delay or refuse to pay the penalty herein imposed, when the same shall be assessed by the Controller of Currency, the amount of such penalty may be restored by the Treasurer of the United States upon the order of the Controller of the currency, out of the interest which may become due to the Association on the bonds deposited with him to secure the circulation, and all sums of money collected for penalties under this act shall be paid with the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Hooper from the same committee, reported a bill prohibiting United States Banks from certifying checks when they have not the deposits of the parties covering the amounts certified. Passed.

Mr. Barnes, from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent National banks loaning money on United States notes, or on National bank notes, as collateral security. Mr. Barnes explained the object of the bill, which is to prevent the loaning of money, and thus making a corner in the money market; and after some discussion and the alteration of the verbiage the bill passed.

Mr. Judd, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the method of converting gold into currency. He said a bill had been reported last Saturday from the Committee on Ways and Means containing two of the sections of his bill and two additional provisions, and he was willing to have that bill called up instead of his own, and that being agreed to, Mr. Hooper called up the bill reported by him to prohibit the further increase of the public debt (published last Sunday), and on motion of Mr. Judd the following was added, being section fifth:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act all sales of gold on account of the United States shall be made at public auction by a proper officer of the Treasury Department, after giving three days public notice of the time and place where such sales shall be made, by advertising the same for at least three days.

Mr. Judd said that he found from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that $203,051 had been paid by the Government as commissions on the sale of gold and silver since it first commenced to sell.

The bill so amended was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill supplementary to the National Banking bill of June 3, 1864, with various amendments, but, without disposing of the bill, the House took a recess.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton dull, ½c lower; sales, 1,000 bales; uplands, 29¾c. Flour, $5 65 to $6 40. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Molasses firm. Cuba sugar, 12½ to 13¾c. Wheat very quiet and 1c lower. Corn, 91c to $1 03.

Money—Is in active demand but easy at 6 to 7 on call; prime paper, 7 to 8. The bank statement is unfavorable. It shows a contraction in loans from the continued outflow of currency to the South and drain into the Treasury in payment of duties, while the revenue has decreased $2,250,000. Sterling nominal, 9 to 9¼. Gold active and firmer; clearances, $101,000,000; it opened at 135, fell to 134¾, reached 135¼ and closed at 135. State banks higher, 60¾ to 67¼.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Cotton unsettled; middlings nominally 28½ to 28¾c; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, 6,316; exports, 4,664. Gold, 135½; sterling, 46¾ to 47; commercial, 45¾ to 46¼; New York sight par to ¼ discount. Flour quiet but firm; superfine, $6 37½ to $6 50; XX, $7 25; XXX, $7 50. Corn, prime, scarce, 75 to 77c. Oats depressed, 70c. Bran declining, $1 15. Hay tending upward; prime, $27 to $27 50. Pork dull, held at $34 50. Bacon, jobbing—shoulders, 15½c; sides, 18½ to 19c. Lard quiet; tierce, 20½c; keg, 22½ to 22¾. Sugar active and higher; common, 10½ to 11c; prime, 14¾ to 14⅝c; yellow clarified, 15½c. Molasses active and higher; prime, 72½ to 75c. Whisky steady, $1 to $1 07½. Coffee quiet and firm; fair, 15½c; prime, 17 to 18c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 13. — Flour unchanged. Wheat, $1 70. Corn, 70 to 75c. Oats, 70 to 72c. Pork, $33 to $33 50. Bulk—shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 14¾c; sides, 17½ to 18c. Lard, 19 to 19½c. Whisky, 96c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Family flour, $7 to $7 75. Corn, 63 to 65c. Oats, 66 to 67c. Whisky, 95c. Pork held at $33. Bulk—shoulders, 13c; sides, 15c. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17 to 17¾c. Hams, 19 to 19½c. Lard, 20¼c. Cotton dull, 28½c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Wheat, $1 70. Rye, $1 40 to $1 42.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Flour, $5 to $7. Wheat, $1 21 to $1 24. Corn, 58¼c. Rye, $1 19. Barley, $1 92 to $1 94. High wines, 93½c. Pork, $32 to $32 25. Lard, 19 to 19½c. Meats unchanged.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—Tobacco active; sales, 175 hhds at $5 25 to 22 25, for lugs to leaf. Pork, $33. Lard, 20½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14¾c; sides, 17¾ to 18¼c. Bulk—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16¾ to 17¼c. Flour, $5 75 to $6 25. Corn, 63 to 65c. Oats, 62 to 63c. Whisky, 95c. Cotton, 28½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 13.—Consols closed at 93. U. S. 5-20's steady but quiet, 77¾.

FRANKFORT MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, February 13. — U. S. 5-20 bonds closed at 81¾.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes closed at 70f. to 40c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.—Cotton closed heavy; uplands, 12⅛ to 12¼d; Orleans, 12¾ to 12⅝d; sales, 7,000 bales.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular stated meeting of Osceola Lodge, No. 27, Osceola, Arkansas, held on the 6th day of February, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

We, to whom was assigned the melancholy duty of presenting suitable preamble and resolutions upon the death of our late and now lamented brother, JAMES STEWART, who died at his residence, in Mississipni county, Arkansas, on the fourth day of December, 1868, beg leave to report the following as but faintly expressing the unfeigned sorrow experienced upon an occasion so fruitful of mourning to us all, and ask their adoption by this Lodge:

Resolved, That through the death of our worthy brother, James Stewart, the Masonic Fraternity have lost a zealous member, well tried, true and faithful, who in life exhanged, with uprightness and fidelity, his trust as a man and a Mason.

Resolved, That the prayers of this Lodge are freely offered in behalf of our departed brother, vouching for his earthly right to be with the just and true, nothing doubting.

Resolved, That to those of his immediate relatives and friends, who are most heart-stricken at the loss we have all sustained, we have but little of this world's consolation to offer. We can only sincerely, deeply and most affectionately sympathise with them in their afflictive bereavement; but we can say that He, who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," looks down with infinite compassion upon the widow and the fatherless, in the hours of their desolation, and that the Great Architect will fold the arms of his love and protection around those who put their trust in Him.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Memphis AVALANCHE, and fifty copies be sent to this Lodge.

JOHN MATTHEWS,
J. H. BLEAZARD,
WM. A. ERWIN,
Committee.

feb14

New Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee ..... Mrs. W. C. THOMPSON
Manager and Treasurer ..... C. D. STEVENSON.
Stage Manager ..... ROBERT MCWADE

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1869. The only Rival of Edwin Booth and Forrest, FRANK MAYO, will appear in Shakespeare's masterpiece, HAMLET; Hamlet, FRANK MAYO, supported by the Full Strength of the Great Star Company.

In Rehearsal, the ROBBERS and other Great Plays.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

GAYETIES THEATER.

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. EFLY ..... Lessee and Manager
OSCAR WILLIS ..... Stage Manager

Engagement Extraordinary of the Great Sensational Vocalist, Miss LILLIE BECKETT.

Miss LILLIE BECKETT,
Miss LILLIE BECKETT.

All the Star Combination in new features. Monday, February 15, 1869, first appearance of the great London star, Miss ANNIE HINDLE; also Miss NELLIE HOWARD.

Admission fifty cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 precisely.

PARLOR MUSIC HALL,

235 Second Street, near Jefferson.

J. W. THOMPSON ..... Manager
TONY BENTON ..... Stage Manager

A NEW REGIME!

THE Manager would respectfully announce that he has, at a great outlay, fitted up the above beautiful palace of mirth, and will open THURSDAY evening, February 11, 1869, with a large and talented variety combination.

feb11 ADMISSION FREE.

VARIETIES THEATER

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

CHARLES H. H. BROOM ..... Proprietor
CHARLEY WHITE ..... Stage Manager

Admission Only 25 Cents.

THE above place of amusement is open nightly with a star combination of talented artistes, acknowledged by the public press to be the best that has ever appeared in this city. The entertainment consists of sentimental and comic singing, dancing, farces, burlesques, negro acts, spectacular sensations, etc. Admission, 25 cents; private boxes, $5. Doors open at half-past six o'clock; Curtain rises at half-past seven o'clock. ja30

RETURN OF THE VETERANS.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S Minstrels & Brass Band

Feb. 15th, 16th and 17th—For Three Nights, at Memphis Club Hall.

THE Largest Organization now in existence. Four Opera Comedians; the Magnificent Quartette, Andy McKee, the Great Song and Dance man; the Grand Tripple Clog Dance

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, ... February 13, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All business letters should be addressed to "Avalanche," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Church Notices.

Rev. J. P. Stuart, minister of the New Church, will preach this morning at eleven o'clock at the United States court-room. In the evening (commencing at half past seven o'clock) the concluding lecture of his course will be given. Subject—"The Great Question Answred—What Shall I Do to be Saved?

Preaching at the First Baptist Church by the pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at eleven o'clock a.m. and half past seven o'clock p.m. Bible class taught by the pastor at nine o'clock a.m.

Services at Grace Church at eleven o'clock a.m. and half past three o'clock p.m., and every day at eleven o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m. The "Committee of Forty" will report at eleven o'clock on Monday.

Rev. John Moffett will preach at the Second Presbyterian Church at half past three o'clock, and at Wesley Chapel at half past seven o'clock.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—To-morrow (Monday morning), W. H. Passmore & Co., will sell at public auction, a magnificent assortment of splique and point laces, insertings, embroideries, etc. The stock is varied and entirely new.

Call at Herzog & Bro.'s, 294 Main street, in Clark's Marble Block, to see new spring goods opened.

RAILROAD CHANGE.—Another change of time, announced in our advertising columns, has been made in the schedule of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, to take effect to-morrow. Those interested will consult the tables.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Cross eyes made straight without pain in two minutes, by Dr. Jones, at the Peabody Hotel, and all difficult and delicate diseases not well understood by the family physician skillfully treated, both medically and surgically, by Dr. Jones, at the Peabody, whose limited stay is growing short.

Continued sale of bleached muslins, Wamsutts, Lonsdales, and other good brands, at Menken Bro's. 1w.

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION RACE PRIVILEGES.—The saloon, booths and other privileges belonging to the Memphis Association Course, will be rented to the highest bidders, in each case, for the coming spring meeting in April. Sealed offers will be received for the above by David M. Philp, Secretary, at his office, Citizens' Union Bank, on or before the 25th instant. By order. JOHN DONOVAN, President.

A beautiful assortment of new and fashionable dress goods at lowest prices at Herzog & Bro.'s, 294 Main street.

OZENA.—This offensive disease in the nose, poluting the breath, destroying the sense of smell, eating away the partition bone of the nose, producing bronchitis—and in many cases causing consumption, is being cured by Dr. Jones, by specific remedies known to no one but himself. Dr. Jones arrests the disease and destroyes the offensive smell in five minutes, and gives the patient what will effect a cure at once. He remains at the Peabody but a few days longer.

Continued sale of bleached muslins Wamsutta, Lonsdales, and other good brands, at Menken Bro's. 1w

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES.—The lectures of Rev. J. P. Stuart, of the New Jerusalem Church, which have been delivered during the last week at the United States court-room, have excited considerable interest. The room was well filled on Friday evening, when the fifth lecture of the course was delivered. Mr. Stuart is an able man and profound thinker, and enlists the attention of his audiences whether they agree with his peculiar views or not. He preaches this morning at the same place, and concludes his course of lectures this evening.

If you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

We have opened new and beatiful prints, a complete stock of domestics, dress goods, trimmings, at the lowest prices. Herzog & Bro.'s, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

HORSES AND MULES.—Another consignment of one hundred head of fine horses and mules was received by W. M. Brooks, proprietor of Bluff City Stock Yard, corner Linden and Tennessee streets, yesterday morning. He offers them at low figures in order to close out without delay.

Ladies' white merino hose at twenty cents, and other cheap goods, at Menken Bro's. 1w

VALENTINES.

A Graphic Chapter on this New and Ten Cent-imental Subject.

How Mr. Valentine went into the Business and became a Saint—Degeneracy of Modern Saints, Big and Little.

Valentine's Day comes once a year, and generally, as far as encyclopedias give any account, on the 14th day of February. This being the fourteenth, and the subject a new one, compared with the creation and all preadamic history, we will say a few words about valentines and the origin of the custom. But in the outset we have to admit that the custom of observing the day in this part of the country is in the sere and yellow leaf. The evidence of this will be found at the book stores and news stands in the business, for yellow is the predominant color of the gorgeous woodcuts which adorn their windows. Some zealous historians try to connect the valentine custom with St. Valentine, a religiously inclined gentleman who was director in a tract society, and superintendent of a ragged Sabbath-school, some 200 or 300 years after Anno Domini. But the papers were all lost, and his name lives more in tradition than history, and there is no proof that he ever sent a valentine to his sweetheart in his life, or even that he had a sweetheart. In fact it is generally believed that he was a married man, and was too much of an old fogy to have any outside sweethearts. In this he was unlike some of the modern saints and Brigham Youngs of our day, who make such a slight difference between conjugal and free love.

Mr. Valentine lived out a respectable life, and died, leaving an insurance on his life for five thousand dollars, and his wife followed his funeral with all the pomp and circumstance of respectable grief. Having two young Valentines to care for, she married the insurance agent in four months, and had a neat ten-dollar tombstone put up to commemorate the virtues of her first husband and remind her second one of what he should be toward her and the little Valentines. Since that time valentines have been fashionable; but we cannot agree with those historians and ecclesiastical writers who credit Mr. Valentine with getting up the custom. Somehow the valentine business flourished after that, and became so generally observed by all classes that the church had to recognize it and tried to turn it to some account; and a usage obtained to select on St. Valentine's Day a patron saint for the year, who is termed a valentine.

The modern valentine business, however, in trying to keep pace with steamboats, electricity and velocipedestrianism, has lost its religious aspect, and with some modifications resembles a custom that prevailed in Northwestern Europe in the middle ages, or sometime beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant or revolutionary soldier of America, when young folks selected their sweethearts for the year. The custom of history repeated itself during our late unpleasantness, when so many soldiers married for three years or the war. These imaginary engagements often led to real ones, and in this manner the valentine custom was perpetuated. At one period it was customary for both sexes to make presents to each other, perhaps to exchange diamond rings or photographs, but latterly the obligation devolved entirely upon the young men.

In the fifteenth century the custom was very popular among the upper classes and at many European courts. It is still patronized by the upper classes in this country, especially those living in the top of five-story houses. On the eve of St. Valentine's day the young folks would assemble at their Uncle John's, or some convenient place, and write an equal number of names of each sex on pieces of paper and throw the slips into an Alpine hat, which the owner carried around, to see that no one drew the hat, and each one received a name, taking care to draw on the opposite sex. The consequence was that the young man drawing the name of Peggy McGinnis, for instance, was bound to her for a year, and had to take her out riding on the street, go to the circus and buy candy for her. Hence the maiden's heart became touched and genuine felicity, such as old Mr. and Mrs. Valentine enjoyed, often followed. And that's how the custom came down to us; but the church, if it ever did, no longer recognizes the day, and it has no more religion about it than the Fourth of July or the Fourth of March—days, we may remark, not notable in the religious calendar.

The day has degenerated, but it still suits some young people and furnishes amusement to them, as well as a few dimes to dealers, but not many. One or two houses in New York furnish nearly all the valentines for the country, and the business of these firms is immense, but when spread all over the country, like a handful of chaff on an acre of ground, it is almost imperceptible. A few days before the 14th of February the shelves and windows of shops going into the trade are illuminated with gorgeous wood cuts, extravagant in size, imagination, and variegated daubs of colors. The most of them are burlesques on the human form, and are set off with satirical and often rather vulgar lines of doggerel, supposed to be first-class poetry. Occasionally an attempt is made at sentimental. These are bought by love-sick gentlemen from ten to fourteen years old. Here is a specimen:

Oh! quickly, loved one, name the day,
When I may call thee mine;
And we to church will haste away,
My charming Valentine.

Such an appeal as this is irresistible, and the loved one, after taking her bread and butter, goes to bed and dreams of a fellow with shiney hair and a nice young mustache.

Here is another, under the picture of a face called "a beauty":

No grace can your form improve,
But all are lost unless you love;
While that sweet passion you disdain,
Your veil and beauty are in vain:
In pity then prevent my fate,
For after dying, all reprieve's too late.

This dying swain usually survives and concludes to dye his mustache, when it grows out long enough, but he has to wait a long time.

The caricatures are more numerous than any other kind. A red, yellow and blue picture of a man, with a nose longer than his body, and his hair parted in the middle, has the following complimentary lines;

There was a time—or else folks lie—
When, if men's brains were out, they'd die:
But worth has changed, for if it still were so,
You surely would have died long, long ago.

This being sent by a mischievous school girl to a young man in the bud, as it were, when adolescent manhood crops out prematurely, makes him feel particularly good and happy.

A female picture, with the head four times larger than the body, and hands picking on a gridiron, has the following sweet lines:

Sweet harp of me countfry, in sadness I touch thee,
To strains that are plaintive, though ould as the hills,
And below by, when me song is sung out, I will clutch thee,
And brile on thy buzzum some beautiful grills.

The following lines are addressed consolingly to the picture, in three or four colors, of an oblong female on a three-legged stool:

That you can't get a lover, well I know
To you must be a bitter pill;
That at your feet you never had a beau,
And what is more, I fear you never will.

The picture of an angelic female wearing the Grecian bend worse than a rainbow or a broken-backed wasp, is thus addressed:

No woman thus deformed
Was e'er for widely station formed;
Her only use is ornament.
She has no heart for sentiment;
She's like a peacock, only good for show—
Will die an old maid, for want of a beau.

As far as we know, and the writer has had an extensive valentine experience, no weddings were ever brought about in Memphis by the sending of a valentine, but many youths of both sexes have been for a time made both miserable and happy by those gilt adorned missives. Hoping that all may make the most of Valentine's day this year and all other years, we refer our readers for further information to the book stores and encyclopedias, where but little of this article will be found.

Mortuary Report.

For the week ending Saturday, February 13, 1869, at twelve o'clock, m:

U. S. G. Kent, 16 months, white male, pneumonia; H. Jones, 21 years, black male, phthesis; G. W. Johnson, — white male, still-born; S. G. Kimbro, 14 days, white male, convulsions; H. C. Morgan, 38 years, black male, pneumonis; E. L. Larrentree, six months, white male, inflamation of brain; E. C. Bridges, 37 years, white female, consumption; Geo. Hicks, 37 years, white male, delerium tremens; S. Mason, 16 years, black female, puerperal convulsions; R. Polk, 28 years, black male, consumption; J. Garden, 22 years, black female, epilepsy; E. Rogers, 18 years, consumption.

J. C. HOLST & Co., Undertakers.

Child of A. Bowers, 1 month, black male, spasms; child of M. Martin, white female, premature birth; child of J. L. Privett, 9 months, white female, affection of the brain.

THOS. O. SMITH, Undertaker.

O. Vaulden, 2 years, black female, croup; infant of J. Watson, 10 days, black female, spasms; Mrs. F. Boland, 34 years, white female, consumption; Mrs. M. Black, 38 years, white female, consumption; James Lawalin, 50 yars, white male, pneumonia.

OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

M. Foster, 1 month, black female, spasms; E. Devereaux, 22 years, white female, child birth.

J. FLAHERTY & Co., Undertakers.

M. Taylor, 20 years, white female, fever; child of M. Smith, 7 days, black female, unknown; J. Munroe, 7 years, black male, dropsy; A. Tucker, 5 months, black male, congestion of the brain; J. Malone, 30 years, black male, consumption; A. Jones, 67 years, black male, dropsy; J. Caruthers, 47 years, black female, consumption; K. Dickerson, 66 years, white male, consumption; U. Smith, 10 years, black female, fever.

McCAFFERY & CORNELIUS., Undertakers.

RECAPITULATION.

Whites, 14; negroes, 17; total 31.

W. E. ROGERS, M. D., Health Officer.

If you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Arrest of Ex-Trustee Thomas E. Leonard in New York for Corruption in Office.

J. B. Woodward, Esq., the County Attorney, received a dispatch yesterday afternoon stating that Thomas Leonard, the late defaulting Trustee of Shelby county, who was not succeeded by Wickersnapper, had been arrested in New York city and kept for requisition. Captain Ben Garrett left for Nashville two days ago to obtain the necessary requisition, having learned that Leonard was in New York. Detectives have been on his track for a week or two, and the ex-Trustee will soon have to pay an involuntary trip back to the scene of his depredations on the County Treasury. His defalcation, as traced up thus far, amounts to about $15,000, but much more may be discovered.

Continued sale of bleached muslins, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, and other good brands, at Menken Bro's. 1w.

Robertson's Commercial College, No. 97 Main street, offers unrivalled facilities for obtaining a thorough business education. Under the system pursued there, a young man is not obliged to spend his youth thanklessly drudging in the counting-house of some successful merchant, picking up a few scanty rudiments in return for an anomalous servitude; but he is patiently disciplined in the practices of mercantile life, and is thoroughly informed, not only in the forms which are in universal use, but is grounded and disciplined in the principles upon which business operations are based, and which govern all the affairs of trade. Go and examine his college. 2t

Sale of embroideries, edgings and insertings, at Menken Bro's. 1w

WHY LOCALS ARE READ.—An old "Local," who knows all about things pertaining to his department, says the people read items of local interest for reasons as opposite as man and wife. A reads about a fight, because he was there and saw it; B because he didn't see it, and C because he had heard about it; D because he hadn't; while those who had a hand in it want to know how much truth the editor had deemed compatible in its utterance with a continuation of his own earthly career. The conciousness too that hundreds of others are simultaneously perusing the same article, and that it is therefore a subject of common thought and conversation, doubtless adds to the zest with which ordinary readers eagerly devour articles that otherwise would have but a dull perusal at all.

In black and colored alpaccas we have a superb stock to show you—just opened. Herzog & Bro.'s, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

PERSONAL.—Our esteemed friend, Col. Kinloch Falconer, editor of the Holly Springs *Reporter*, is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. C. F. Chamberlain, formerly of Memphis, but now of St. Louis, is in the city.

Mr. E. F. Babcock, of the celebrated St. Clair Nurseries, is again in the city, after a protracted absence.

Col. A. S Mitchell returned from Nashville yesterday.

Col. Moss Parish, like the chap in the "Duke's Motto," is "here;" genial as usual.

Captain Wm. McClean, county Tax Collector, Sell Howell and James Sayers, Passenger Agents, and Mr. Geo. Robbins, returned yesterday from New Orleans, where they have been enjoying the festivities of *Mardi Gras*.

Judge W. N. Hart, of St. Louis, is in the city.

Captain Barney Hughes, during the siege of Island 10, A. A. G. on General Villepigue's staff; throughout the war a gallant soldier of the "Lost Cause;" for the last two hundred years an A No. 1 telegrapher and prince of good fellows, and very well known in Memphis, arrived yesterday, looking gay as the gold lace worn on his uniform in old Confederate days. Since the "unpleasantness" Barney has been a telegrapher; driven ten yoke of oxen across the plains; acted as Mayor of three or four cross-road towns "Out West;" run a railroad with George Francis Train; edited a newspaper in Montana; courted Mormoneses in Utah; eaten "biled" dog in Washington Territory, and trapped in Alaska. He has hosts of friends hereabouts and everywhere South, who will be glad to learn of his return, safe and sound.

Ladies' white merino hose at twenty cents, and other cheap goods, at Menken Bro's. 1w

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPT PETITIONERS.—We are reliably informed that almost every day parties forfeit their discharges in bankruptcy through neglect to apply for them within the time prescribed by law. The Register's office contains a large number of discharges, and those interested should call for them. Otherwise their efforts to secure relief will avail nothing.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REFERENCES Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, as to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, strictures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the bowels, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Mr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

Lindsey C. Hardwick, the oldest hotel man in Memphis, will be pleased to have all his old country friends know that he is fully prepared to wait on them at the Southern Hotel, and is sure to please them.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILWAY.

The Road to be Located to Covington and put under Contract at Once.

Yesterday an engineer corps, headed by Captain Millington, Chief Engineer of the Mississippi River Railroad, left the city to locate the road to Covington, thirty-five miles destant. The engineers and their assistants camped on the north side of Wolf river last night, and to-morrow morning, bright and early, will commence work in earnest.

As is already known the company is provided with the necessary means to finish the road in Shelby and Tipton counties; and as soon as the engineers designate the location, hundreds of hands will be distributed along the line, armed with their picks, shovels and wheelbarrows. It will be but a short time until the means are provided to construct the road from Covington to its Northern terminus, Troy, in Obion county, and in a little more than a year the valuable trade of that rich portion of the State will commence pouring into Memphis.

Colonel Mitchell has worked indefatigably and with an ability and tact seldom displayed in the face of such seemingly insurmountable difficulties, which for years stood, like mountains, in his way. These, one by one, have crumbled to dust, and as a grand result we have the practical inauguration of this work so vital to the interests of Memphis and West Tennessee.

The Southern Hotel has been crowded lately with planters. They are sure to stay with old man Hardwick while in the city. The style of cooking, rooms, and charges just suit them.

CLAIM AGENTS IN TROUBLE.

Frauds in Pay, Pension and Bounty Claims---A Stirring among the Dry Bones.

Several United States officers have been in the city for some days past, whose mysterious movements very seriously alarmed the various claim agents in the city. For obvious reasons we have not given publicity to the matter.

H. C. Harmon, of the United States Treasury, James P. Tustin, of the Pension Bureau, and other officers of the Government have been here doing their work quietly, and have brought to light many of the outrageous and rascally practices of that class of persons calling themselves claim agents.

Several arrests have been made and the examinations commenced before the United States Commissioners.

C. C. Smith and Isaac Morrison yesterday and will be continued next week. We trust that these gentlemen will make a thorough examination, and are satisfied that they will find a rich field for their operations.

We have long believed that frauds of the most gigantic character were being perpetrated by a number of these so-called claim agents, and the developments of the past few days prove that our belief was well founded.

The officers of the United States Courts and other prominent officials are deserving of credit for the valuable assistance given the officers sent here from Washington.

Planters and their familes should not believe the report, that the Southern Hotel is so crowded that they cannot get rooms. Mr. Hardwick has just fifty new spring beds put up.

The Court-House Question.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Who is right? Those who advocate the purchase of one of the hotels for a court-house and public offices, say the house can be easily adapted to the purpose; those who oppose it speak of the house as an old, worn out building, cotton shed, etc. If we are correctly informed the Overton Hotel is one of the best built houses in the city, and is almost new. It is certainly a very substantial looking building to a casual observer, and the billiard-room and dining-room have probably more people in them daily than would ever congregate in a court-room, and they would both make excellent court-rooms. By a slight change in the parlor and other rooms on that floor, rooms sufficiently large for the Chancery and United States court, and such other courts as do not require spacious halls, could be easily obtained. If a good trade is offered we are for it; if not we are against it, and we wish our new formed "Citizens' Union" to investigate the question and see at what price it can be bought, and whether it is fit for the purpose.

We are told that it can be bought with thirty year bonds for $350,000, and that all the necessary repairs can be made for $50,000, making $400,000. And, we are told, that there would be 150 rooms to rent for offices and eight rooms to be rented out after all the courts are accommodated, and that these rents would, at a moderate calculation, pay $45,000 per annum. That the interest on the bonds would be $24,000 per annum, and that even if the county had to lose $7,000 per annum, on account of its contract with Greenlaw, that after paying this and the interest there will still be an excess of profit to constitute a sinking fund to pay off the debt. And, furthermore, that in thirty years, if Memphis advances as she should do, the property will be worth largely more than $400,000.

If all this is true it would be a good trade; and we believe that it is true. But, we are told that the Overton Hotel can be bought for a great deal smaller figure than that if the county will trade with the present owner of the property. We have heard it whispered that this was a scheme to make $100,000 in bonds by this arrangement, and this is the great objection to it.

If that is true it should be defeated and the county should buy the building at $250,000 from the owners and save the $100,000 that is expected to go into the pockets of jobbers. If an individual could buy property on thirty year's time at this price it would be a good bargain, and it must be equally good for the county.

An individual who pays six hundred dollars a year rent per annum for a house would do well if he could buy a house really worth but three thousand dollars, for six thousand dollars payable in thirty years. The interest on his note for six thousand dollars would be but three hundred and sixty dollars, and by this arrangement he would save two hundred and forty dollars per annum, which would give him a sinking fund that would more than pay for the house before the debt was due.

Let us see if the same rule will not work if the county should purchase the Overton Hotel for $400,000 in bonds:

Interest per annum	$24,000
Loss on Greenlaw contract for ten years	7,000
Debt	$31,000
PROFIT.	
Rent of office and stores per annum	$45,000
	31,000
Balance	$14,000

This would give us for the first ten years a sinking fund of $140,000. Then after we had been freed from the Greenlaw contract we would have $7,000 per annum more, making $21,000, which in twenty years would yield $420,000, and the house would have more than paid for itself before the debt was due, and we would then have a piece of property that will probably be worth three times what we gave for it. This calculation is based upon the idea that we pay $400,000 in bond; but I repeat that if by trading with the proper parties, it can be bought for $100,000 less, it should be done.

RETRENCHMENT.

STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS.—The old house of Thomas H. Huni & Co., steam dyers, cleaners and repairers, 246 Second street, is doing a fine business, and gives prompt attention to all orders for cleaning, dyeing or repairing ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, window curtains, sofa covers, etc. Old garments cleaned, repaired and rendered good as new, at low prices, and satisfaction given in all cases. The expenditure of a dollar or two will save clothing that would otherwise be thrown away. Those interested should take notice. Under our new system of cleaning, the original luster and shape is preserved. tf

Stock dealers and planters make the Southern Hotel their principle stopping place. They like good living and good beds.

MERCHANTS wanting cotton ties, plowslabs, etc., will find it to their interest to leave their orders at Swift's Iron Works. Will sell ties cheap.

JOHN MANOGUE, Agent,
121 196 Main street.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Miss Lee Hudson closed what may be termed a very successful engagement of two weeks at the New Memphis Theater last evening. "Horse Opera," as it is familiarly called, was something new to the theater goers of Memphis, and although Leo is somewhat ponderous as an actress, still her famed horse, Black Bess, is a genuine "equine star," and, between the two, assisted by the talented stock company, they succeeded in drawing good houses. At the matinee, yesterday afternoon, Miss Hudson appeared as the Arab boy, and "Mathilde," in the romantic drama of the *French Spy*. In the broads word combats, Miss Leo especially distinguished herself with Mahommed (Mr. Malmburg), while in her dance before the Moslem court she could only be rivalled by the "baby elephant" of Charley Ames' New Orleans Museum, should it ever get into the head of that sagacious animal to devote his attention to Terpsichorian pursuits. Mr. McWade as "Tony" was most amusing, and the other leading characters were well sustained by Messrs. Hamilton, Lanagan, Malmburg and Murry. In the evening *Mazeppa* was repeated, to a thin house, owing to the rain. Tomorrow evening the talented young tragedian, Mr. Frank Mayo, will commence an engagement, opening in Shakspeare's great creation of *Hamlet*. During Mr. Mayo's visit to Memphis, last season, he gathered around him a large circle of warm friends, owing to his gentlemanly deportment, both on and off the stage. He is one of the most promising young actors on the American stage, and in certain characters he is unrivalled. Gifted with a splendid stage presence, a rich melodious voice, fine facial expression, combined with close study to the profession he adorns, Mr. Mayo is destined, at no very distant day, to take rank, if he does not do so already, among the stars of the first magnitude in the dramatic firmament. He will be certain to meet with a warm reception from his numerous friends and admirers, on Monday evening, on which occasion the New Memphis should be crowded to overflowing.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.—The card of Messrs. John McLennan & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 250 Front street, appears elsewhere. Colonel McLennan is widely known as one of our most energetic and enterprising business men; and his house possesses a deservedly high reputation—a fact which causes its already large business to constantly increase. Planters desiring their cotton sold to the best advantage will find this house inferior to none in Memphis.

Southern Hotel rates $2 50 per day, $10 00 per week. Open all night.

The following telegrams remain undelivered at the Western Union Telegraph Office: W. C. Jameson, Dr. C. R. Mayson, G. A. Hatton, J. W. Jefferson & Co., Elliott & Miller, H. A. Littleton, J. D. Adams, Algeo & Co., F. M. Lanahan. F. F. Bennett, S. H. Tobey, Cyrus Harris, J. Kleiner.

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

Sale of embroideries, edgings and insertings, at Menken Bro's. 1w

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The calendar for Monday is as follows:

1903 State vs. Beaumont & Simons.
1904 and 1905 State vs. Beaumont.
2214 State vs. Brooks and Baker.
2525 State vs Conway.
2526 State vs. Campbell.
2527 State vs. Holland.
2530 to 2540 State vs. Moodey.
2542 State vs. Williams.
2544 to 2549 State vs. Fisher.
2550 to 2553 State vs. Elliott.
2554 to 2558 State vs. Williams.
2559 and 2560 State vs. Reily.

The cases inserted below will be taken up and tried on Tuesday next:

1777 State vs. Costello.
2213 State vs. Kernan.
2220 State vs. Pepper.
2563 to 2566 State vs. McCaulliffe.
2567 to 2572 State vs. Smith.
2576 to 2580 State vs. Brown.
2581 to 2588 State vs. Burk.
2589 to 2598 State vs. Sullivan.
2599 to 2601 State vs. Garvey.
2604 to 2608 State vs. Davis.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge.* No business of importance was transacted in this court yesterday. The following cases will be brought up for trial on Monday:

11 State vs. Gallagher; murder.
7 State vs. Coyne; murder.
1 State vs. O'Hern; larceny, etc.
10 State vs. Pruitt; murder.
12 State vs. Henry; larceny.
13 State vs. Hunt; housebreaking.
16 State vs. Ryser; murder.
20 State vs. McDonald; shooting.
22 State vs. Fisher; larceny.
28 State vs. same; larceny.
24 State vs. Becker; perjury.
25 State vs. Marre; murder.
28 State vs. Guthrie; arson.
29 State vs. same; larceny.
34 State vs. Reeves; larceny.
36 State vs. Moyer; larceny.
37 State vs. Thompson; larceny.
42 State vs. Bedford; larceny.
45 State vs. Cosgrove; murder.
47 State vs. Holmes; larceny.

The above cases will be called peremptorily; the defendants and witnesses must be present.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The cases set for trial in this court for Monday are as follows, to-wit:

656 Provine vs. McLemore.
657 Freret vs. Rutchford.
658 Neville vs. Black.
660 McLemore vs. Currin.
664 McFerrin vs. White.
665 Wickersham vs. Merriwether.
666 Naime vs. Levin.
671 Renkert vs. Butler.
672 Anderson vs. Cross.
673 Keith vs. Dryfus.
676 Watson vs. Watson.
677 Stout vs. Randolph.
678 Miller vs. Warfield.
680 Wolcott vs. Ladd.
681 Ford vs. Wright.
682 Pleasants vs. Walker.
684 Strain vs. Van Brodden.
685 Taylor vs. same.
690 Meath vs. Smith.

CIRCUIT COURT—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—This court was engaged yesterday in trying Sam Terry, colored, indicted for stealing cotton. The case was given to the jury about one o'clock, but up to five o'clock no verdict had been returned. John Murphy was also arraigned before the court to answer the charge of horse stealing. The jury in this case was not completed at the hour of adjournment. The same will be taken up Monday morning, and will very likely occupy the greater part of the day, after the disposal of which the civil docket will be resumed where left off.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—Yesterday was motion day in the above court. On Monday, Friday's calendar will be resumed, beginning with the case of Watson, trustee, vs. Donelson & Topp. If the court disposes of all the cases on that calendar the causes specially set for Monday, on the regular calendar for the term, will be brought up for trial.

REMOVAL.—The Memphis Steam Dying Establishment is removed to 262 Second street, (Madam Vincent Block) where its numerous patrons are respectfully invited. Two years of successful operation in the new process of dying and cleaning has given this house entire precedence, and it claims to be the only place in the South where gentlemen's wear can be cleaned without the old destructive mode of scouring. Every article of lady's apparel can be here renovated. All kinds of lace points, kid gloves, plumes and every article of dress goods cleaned, dyed or new finished. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Ladies and gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

B. A. HOLLENBERG, Proprietor,
2w 262 Second street.

If you want good, old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

A young man eighteen years old, named Stigler, put a pistol into his mouth and blew his brains out, at his father's residence, in Cincinnati, Tuesday night.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

All business letters for the AVALANCHE should be addressed "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building. tf

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The river here rose twelve inches in the past twenty-four hours with a good steamboat stage from Cairo down. At St. Louis the river is declining slowly with eight and a half feet out to Cairo. The Ohio is rising from Pittsburg down to Louisville, with nine feet in the canal. The Arkansas is declining slowly with eighteen feet in the channel from Little Rock out.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Ruth, St. Louis,
" Peoria City, Louisville.
" Mollie Ebert, Pittsburg.
" G. W. Cheek, Halle's Point.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.
" Dexter, Louisville.
" G. W. Cheek, Halle's Point.
" Peoria City, New Orleans.
" Ruth, New Orleans.
" Mollie Ebert, New Orleans.
" Leni Leoti, Arkansas river.
" Liberty, White river.
" Linton, St. Francis river.

IN PORT.

Guidon, Martine, Laura, Bermuda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf was steady, with fair shipments to Arkansas. The weather was cloudy and sultry, with showers of rain. As we write, a severe thunder storm prevails, accompanied with rain. The night was quite a rough one on the river.

The City of Cairo and Rubicon left for St. Louis last night.

The Ruth, Mollie Ebert and Peoria City passed down for New Orleans.

The Lady Gay will pass down for New Orleans to-day at five p.m.

The Liberty, for White river, and Leni Leoti, for Arkansas river, got off last evening full of people and good freight trips.

The Laura and Martine leave on Monday for White river.

The Minneola will arrive to-day from Cincinnati and leave on Tuesday with a return trip.

The splendid steamer City of Alton, Captain J. B. Archer, will leave to-day at five o'clock for Cairo and St. Louis. Mr. William White presides in the office.

The Magenta, Captain Hicks, will arrive this evening from New Orleans and leave on Wednesday with a return trip. Johnny Sullivan and Charles Smithers have charge of the office.

The fine steamer Guidon, Captain Clay Rice is receiving at the wharf for all points on the Arkansas river, and leaves on Wednesday. Captain Garrett Huls, an affiable gentleman and accommodating clerk, has charge of the office.

The Luminary, Captain Conway, will leave the wharf to-day at ten a.m. for Vicksburg and the bends. Captain J. Lee Finney has charge of the office.

The Des Arc is the regular Tuesday White river United States mail packet. She will be in port to-morrow to receive freight.

The good steamer Ozark is the regular Tuesday Arkansas river mail packet, going through to Fort Smith. She will be in port to-morrow morning to receive freight. Captain Harrison Blasdel commands, with Mr. E. W. Outlaw in the office.

The Belle Memphis, Captain Crane, is the regular Monday St. Louis packet, leaving at four p.m. Billy Bleckner has charge of the office.

The Natoma is the Tuesday Friar's Point packet.

The St. Francis is the regular Tuesday St. Francis river packet.

Somewhere near Island 40, or it may be this side, is a well known landing on the Arkansas shore, a woodyard, or was until the remorseless encroachments of Mississippi's turbid tide washed it away. It was pretty generally recognized as "Charley's Retreat," to which, tired of the city's bustling life, a prince of good fellows withdrew, but by no means a Timon, for instead of being soured with the world's denizens, he loves dearly to see his friends, talk of "Lotta" and *belles letters* generally, and watch the luxuriant growth of his cotton-wood plantations. Knowing our proneness for the magnificent, he sought through his wild wood for a suitable present, when lo! and behold! through the steamer Campbell, and the hands of Jim Hall, "the hermit of Charley's Hope" has forwarded us a specimen of the growth of his place. It is emblematic of the master himself, and shows with what earnestness his affections are entwined around the loved object. A sycamore has grown in juxta-position with a red-bud, and wound around it in fearfully close embrace; and being of more rapid growth, has almost buried the smaller shoot in its folds. This has given the whole the appearance of a regularly carved walking stick, but sufficient in size for an Indian warrior's club, or for one of those giants against whom "Jack" and David gained such vast renown. As our friend in the country has more leisure than we have, and being of an imaginative turn and poetic temperament, he took advantage of every convenient space to arrange these inscriptions, which we shall treasure as emanations of his genius, and *souvenirs* of the flattering friendship he conceives for us. Here they are, as they occur "from turret to foundation-stone." (We shall be compelled to have the head set in brass, as there is not so much gold this side of California.) "Vive l' AVALANCHE!" "Arkansas in the Union as it was," "Don't be Chawed," "Defend Yourself," and "Presented to Jim Duriff from Devil's L Bow." We wish we had the poetic inspiration to return "a Rowland for the Oliver," but *would* as it is whisper, the next time such a present comes to us, let it reach us by the *cord*.

Louisville advices of the 12th say:

River stationary, with three feet seven inches in the canal. The Legal Tender starts to New Orleans to-night, with a large passenger list and 650 tons of freight, including 2,000 barrels of pork, 600 barrels of fl

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	1145 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:50 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:30 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 272 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
Night Express	9:30 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 257½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:40 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	3:10 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 257½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 28½ hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 257½ Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, General Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at ..... 7:00 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at ..... 7:30 a.m.

Arriving at Memphis at ..... 1:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at ..... 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 3.00 p.m. and 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at ..... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at ..... 3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at ..... 3.00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at ..... 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at ..... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at ..... 6.00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 5.30 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at ..... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ..... 6.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South semi-weekly Tuesdays and Saturdays at ..... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ..... 7.00, a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North semi-weekly, Mondays and Fridays at ..... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at ..... 7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Weights of Produce,

As established by law or custom in Memphis.

	Lbs. to bush.		Lbs. to bush.
Wheat	60	Millet Seed	50
Corn	56	Red Top Seed	14
Corn in Ear	70	Orange Grange Seed	30
Corn Meal	50	Sorghum Seed	42
Rye	56	Ky. Blue Grass	14
Oats	32	Hungarian	50
Barley	48	Onions	57
Irish Potatoes	60	Top Onion Sets	28
Sweet Potatoes	50	Peas	60
Beans	60	Split Peas	60
Castor Beans	46	Dried Apples	24
Bran	20	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Malt	34
Timothy Seed	45	Salt	50
Hungarian Seed	48	Turnips	55
Hemp Seed	44	Coal	80
Flax Seed	56		

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	34@34½	35@36
Gold drafts on New York	— @ —	36 @ —
Silver	29@30	30@32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern cities	—@½ dis.	par@¼ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	¾@¾ dis.	¼ prem
Nashville	¾@¾ dis.	par @ ¼ prem

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
On England per £ sterling	$6 80
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 80
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 80
On France, 5 francs for	1 28
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	0 75
On " 1 guilder	58
On " 1 silver	71
On Sweden 1 rikadaler	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.			
Bonds of 1881	113½	5-20's of '65, new	103½
5-20's of '62	113½	5-20's of '67, new	110
5-20's of '64	111	5-20's of '68, new	110
5-20's of '65	110½	10-40's	100½

SCRIP.	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	72@73	75@78
County scrip	90@—	95@—
Police scrip	96@—	98@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 90
80's " "	60
120's " "	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	140

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.	
Tennessee bonds, old	68@—
" " new	65@—
" " coupons	80@—
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	85@—
" " " paying "	75@80
" " " bd'd by M & C R Co.	62@65
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	90@—
" 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	60@—
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	48@45
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	65@—
" " 2d "	30@—
" Central " 1st "	60@—
" " " 2d "	30@—
" " " 1st " coupons	60@—
" " " 2d " bonds	40@—
" " " 2d " coupons	45@—
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	55@—
" " 10 per cent. bonds	35@—

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1869.

The movement in mercantile circles was generally less active to-day, and there was little or nothing of interest transpiring in connection with financial matters. Exchange was irregularly reported. Some of the banks had fair offerings and were bringing in currency, while others experienced the reverse, or at least were better supplied with currency than exchange. There were transactions between bankers at ¼ per cent. discount and on private terms, but ½ per cent. discount was the ruling rate on commercial bills. We refer, of course, to Eastern exchange. There is little exchange on New Orleans offering, but bankers experienced no trouble in meeting the counter demand, which is very light. Sight drafts on the East are furnished to customers at ¼ off by some banks, but ½ to par was the ruling rate. Exchange on New Orleans comes in principally in the way of time paper, and the rate of discount is 1 per cent. on ten-day bills.

Brokers were almost literally doing nothing. A few small amounts of gold were taken at 134 to 134½, and two or three trifling sales at 135½ were reported. One party was in market, however, for $2,000 at 135, on an order which he was unable to execute. In New York gold opened at 135, was unchanged at noon and closed at 135½. The market was "bearish" in feeling, but was sustained by "bull" operations. The carrying rate was 5 per cent.

City and county warrants, as well as in stocks and securities, the most perfect quiet prevailed. If anything occurred it was not reported, and we can only report rates nominal.

The only thing we have to report of city bonds is that a few were taken off the market to-day by the owner, who is supposed to be well posted. They had been offered at 53.

There was a sale of $2,200 Bank of Tennessee notes, taken by a broker at 40½.

As a novel item it may be stated that a Front street merchant sold $3,300 Confederate money to-day at 3¢ on the dollar. It was taken on an order from Mississippi for $6,000. We have heard of several similar transactions lately.

The New York money market is to-day reported easy at 6 per cent. on call loans. Governments opened strong, but closed weak. In stocks there was little doing in consequence of light offerings. Quotations from the Exchange are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	—
Tennessee bonds, new	74
Bonds of 1881	114
5-20s of '62	114½
5-20s of '64	114½
5-20s of '65	112½
5-20s, new, of '65	110½
5-20s, new, of '67	110½
5-20s, new, of '68	110½
10-40 bonds	105½
Pacific 6s	105½
Wells & Fargo Express	—
American Express	67
United States Express	68½
Merchants' Union Express	18½
Quicksilver	21½
Canton	63
Pacific Mail	114½
Western Union Telegraph	37¾
New York Central	104
Erie	—
Hudson	130¾
Reading	94½
Chicago and Alton	136
Chicago and Alton preferred	150
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	96½
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	77½
Ga. Paul	65¾
St. Paul preferred	79¾
Fort Wayne	117½
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾
Michigan Central	129
Michigan Southern	94¼
Illinois Central	140
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¾
Cleveland and Toledo	106
Rock Island	131¾
Chicago and N. W.	85¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	91¾

The following are the chief features of the bill reported to the House last week by the Ways and Means Committee, to prevent the increase of the public debt:

It provides that so much of any existing law as authorizes the issue of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, except for the subsidies to the various railroad companies now authorized by law, be and the same are hereby repealed. The usual transfer or exchange of bonds is not prohibited. In the monthly statement of the public debt United States bonds shall be classed as the funded debt. The United States notes and fractional notes issued for circulation as money shall be classed as the currency debt.

The 3 per cent. certificates shall be classed as the temporary loan debt, and all debt that is past due or that will become due within the fiscal year, stating the same in detail, shall be classed as the matured debt, and the interest on such matured debt shall cease after it becomes due. Section three of the bill forbids the payment of commissions for any negotiations of Government bonds or bullion. Finally, it provides that after the passage of this act all exchange, purchases or sales of the bonds of the United States on account of the Government, which may be authorized by law, shall be made by inviting the competition of the public by advertising for proposals for any such exchange, purchase or sales, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he deem it for the public interest to do so.

The adoption of this measure, or one similar, would put the country on the high road to resumption or a more satisfactory financial basis than now exists, and it is therefore hoped it will take precedence of the many visionary schemes now pending in Congress. It is noticeable, however, that the financial question has of late fallen rather into the background. A prominent member of Congress is of opinion that nothing will be done by the present body with reference to it, as the attention of everybody is directed to the incoming administration. Doubtless it is well as it is. The question is a very simple one. Simple as it is it cannot be solved by the present Congress, if the measures introduced are any evidence of the capacity of that body. Let the present session be confined to the bill to prevent the increase of the public debt, and let the new Congress, fresh from the people, take up the general question. The country is apparently entering on a career of great prosperity. If the administration of General Grant will reform abuses in the revenue and financial departments of the Government the example will be a telling one in communicating health and tone to the great commercial enterprises now on foot.

The New York *Herald* of a recent date devotes a column or two to the contemplation of the approaching spring trade, from which we extract the following:

Taking time by the forelock, our enterprising New York manufacturers and merchants are already anticipating the annual revival of business at the opening of spring navigation. Our spring trade, in many of its most important branches, virtually opens at the beginning or in the middle of February. New foreign goods, selected or expressly manufactured in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy and other European countries, are beginning to arrive, creating a lively commotion at the wharves, the Custom-House, the bonded warehouses and the mammoth wholesale stores. The wholesale dealers in dry goods, silk goods, fancy goods and Yankee notions, laces and embroideries, millinery, ready made clothing, china and glass-ware, crockery, boots and shoes, furnishing goods, groceries, India rubber goods, hats, books, stationery, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, drugs, wines and liquors, furniture and upholstery, hardware and all varieties of iron goods, terra cotta, cutlery, carriages, pianos, agricultural implements, and the long, busily preparing for a more vastly more extensive and profitable business than has been transacted since the year before the war. A growing confidence in the new government soon to be inaugurated at Washington, in the progress of reform and economy in the management of our political affairs, and in the happy consequences that must flow from a speedy restoration of all the Southern States to the Union, is one powerful source of the impetus which has been given to every department of our wholesale trade. The city retail trade is likewise awakening to encouraging activity. On every side there is "a great clearing out of fall and winter goods to make room for new spring goods." Buds and blossoms in July will be no surer indications of spring than those which are already visible on the shelves and counters and in the splendid show windows of our retail stores.

Similar preparations are apparent here, and it will be unaccountable if the spring trade in Memphis fail to be as satisfactory and remunerative to our merchants as they ever experienced. Already notes of preparation are numerous and stirring. Merchants are receiving large stocks of goods of every description, and within the past week a large increase in general trade has been noticeable. The country is coming in with the proceeds of its cotton to exchange for the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of life, and the effect is visible in every branch of business. Now is the time for merchants to advertise judiciously and liberally what they have for sale, and the AVALANCHE is just the paper that answers that purpose, as being the largest and most widely circulated and influential between New Orleans and Louisville. Our exchanges from Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans are crowded with advertisements of all kinds of merchandize in view of the Spring trade. Let merchants of Memphis exhibit an equal degree of enterprise, and the money expended will be returned many fold. Not only are merchants of other cities advertising extensively, but they are flooding the country with agents and drummers; and it is therefore the more necessary that Memphis merchants should be on the *qui vive*. The AVALANCHE devotes considerable space to commercial matters and market reports, and is consequently readily read. An advertisement in its columns is an investment that will be fruitful of the most satisfactory results. In proof of this we could give many instances but will confine ourselves to one of recent occurrence. A commission merchant on Front street recently found his store full of merchandise for which at the time there was little demand. He advertised to the trifling amount of six dollars in the AVALANCHE, specifying what he had for sale, and in the course of three or four days was in receipt of orders from the interior that relieved him of his surplus stock, at satisfactory prices. One order was from Oxford, and called for 100 bbls. potatoes at the quotations given in the AVALANCHE, which was alike satisfactory to buyer and seller. These orders came from parties who had the advertisement in the AVALANCHE, and in two instances, at least, had never before traded with the advertiser.

Cotton Market.

The inquiry was fair to-day and chiefly speculative, but at low rates, to which factors, though generally anxious to realize, were unwilling to submit. Many tables are covered up awaiting a more settled market or higher prices. Sales reported were 186 bales, barely middling, at 28½¢; 70, low middling, at 27½¢; 25, ordinary, and good ordinary, at 26½¢; 40, low middling, at 27½¢; 152, low middling, at 27¾¢; 54 do. at 27½¢; 16, good middling, at 30¢; 164, strict good ordinary, at 27½¢; 133, middling, at 28½¢; 43 do. at 28¼¢; 26 do. at 28¢; 61, good ordinary, at 26½¢; 15 strict middling, at 29¢; 4 do. at 29¼. The weather was cloudy and the tables showed to advantage.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, February 13, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,225	
Received previously	186,959—188,184	
Exported to-day	3,967	
Exported previously	184,274—188,241	
Stock at noon		18,522

Of the receipts the Memphis and Charleston Railroad brought 568 bales, steamers 100, the Memphis and Tennessee Railroad 264 bales and wagons (estimated) 100 bales. Exports were 371 bales per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 239 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad and 2,457 per steamers. The Ruth carried South 147 bales, the first shipment in that direction for over six weeks. Decrease in stock since yesterday, 1,832 bales.

The stock of cotton on hand February 13th, 1868, was 24,400 bales. The receipts for that day were 2,252 bales and exports 1,750 bales. Receipts for the season were 196,534 bales and exports 173,215 bales. The season opened with a stock of 1,080 bales.

The price of middling uplands in Memphis February 13, 1868, was 19¾ to 19¾¢; in New York 20½ to 21; in Liverpool 8¾d.

The receipts for the week ending this evening were 9,987 bales against 13,466 bales for the corresponding week last season, and 10,254 bales last week. The exports were 12,783 bales against 7,553 bales last year and 8,949 bales last week.

Our table of comparative monthly receipts for the season is as follows:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	2,525	2,304
October	43,951	21,781
November	46,367	46,781
December	40,432	40,859
January	55,998	47,019
February 13	39,211	28,709
Total	188,194	196,554

The stock on hand in New York to-day is given at 84,000 bales against 45,000 bales on the 13th of February, 1868. The receipts at all the ports for the week are reported by the Western Union Line to be 67,000 bales, and by the Pacific and Atlantic Line to be 71,000 bales. The receipts at the ports for the corresponding week last season were 94,254 bales. Exports from New York for the week were 6,000 against 10,000 same week last year. The receipts at all ports up to last Saturday were 1,435,000 bales, and to this Saturday 1,650,000 bales, which proves the receipts of 71,000 bales for the week, as reported by the Pacific and Atlantic Line, to be correct.

Live Stock Market.

W. M. Brooks, proprietor of the Bluff City Yard, corner of Linden and Tennessee streets, gives the following comprehensive view of the market for beef cattle, cows and calves, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, etc., under date of this morning. Since it was made out another consignment of 100 head fine horses and mules has arrived, which Mr. Brooks offers at low figures:

The stock market since my last report has been unusually active, at remunerative returns to those who consigned to me, for fine beef cattle, milk cows, work oxen, hogs, horses, mares and mules. The home demand is somewhat slackened, during Lent, for beef, mutton and pork, but good milk cows, work oxen, horses, mares and mules are in excellent demand. There is a scarcity of fine hogs, with an advance of ½c since the 8th instant. The consignments of cattle to my yard are largely increasing, and the quality of stock received of an improved character. There is no Texas cattle worth enumerating in the market, and no quotable change in prices since last report. Western beef cattle, first class, are ready sale at 7¼c, gross; second class do. at 5c; third class do. at 4c; common, 2 to 3c. Cows and calves in increased demand at $30 to $75; work oxen, $100 to $150 per yoke. Fine hogs command 10 to 11c, gross. Sheep—none in market, but will bring, first class, $5 to $8 per head; second class do, $4 to $5; common, $2 to $4. The supply of inferior cattle is very full, with continued dull demand. Mules, horses and mares sold readily at prices ranging from $75 to $250 per head, the purchases being mostly made by my country patrons. Our market is stiff and improving for all kinds of good live stock, and will lose nothing in comparison with those of Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans.

WM. M. BROOKS.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1:45 p.m.—Cotton market opens dull and heavy. Sales for the week, 39,386 bales; exports for the week, 6,000 bales; at all ports for the week, 38,265 bales; at all ports since September 1st, 735,342 bales; receipts for the week, 25,000 bales; since September at this port, 419,000 bales; for the week at all ports, 71,000 bales; since September at all ports, 1,506,000 bales; stock on hand at this port, 84,000 bales; at all ports, 427,000 bales.

4:10 p.m.—Ordinary, 27¼c; good ordinary, 28 to 28¼c; low middling, 28c; middling, 29½ to 29⅝c; good middling, 30⅝c, closing at 30½c; receipts for the week, 6,000 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; speculators, 210 bales; for exports, 1,784 bales; 1,000 bales sold by parties outside of the combination

London and Liverpool Markets

LONDON, February 13, 1 p.m.—Five-twenties, 77¾; Erie, 25; consols, 93½; Illinois Central, 93; bonds in Frankfort, 81¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 13, 11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens dull, with estimated sales for the day of 8,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12¾ to 12¾d; Orleans, 12½ to 12⅝d.

1 p.m.—Cotton market dull and heavy. Middling uplands, 12½ to 12⅝d on the spot, and 12⅝ to 12½d afloat. Sales for the day will be 7,000 bales.

Imposing Ceremony—The Consecration of a Catholic Bishop.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 8th.]

The Right Reverened Ignatius Mrack was consecrated Bishop of Marquette, at the Cathedral on Palm street, yesterday morning, with all the pomp and ceremony pertaining to the Catholic Church.

The newly elected bishop is a native of Carniilia. He is now nearly sixty years of age and has for twenty-four years labored in the cause of Christianity, as a missionary in the Dioceses of Detroit and Marquette. He is a man of profound learning and linguistic attainments, highly respected by his brethren in the church, and fully competent to resume the work in his diocese where his lamented predecessor left off. His ordination, yesterday, was an event of more than ordinary interest to Roman Catholics in this city, and at the hour designated for the commencement of the exercises the Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity, by an immense throng of people, orderly and quiet, but intensely anxious for the ceremonies to begin.

Mass was commenced at 10 o'clock, the choir faultlessly chanting an appropriate offertory. The pathos of the consoling anthem, and the grand accompaniment of the softly-pealing organ, inspired all who were gathered within the sanctuary with thoughts most solemn and most consonat with the grave occasion of the entrance of a minister on a newer and higher sphere of action.

With the organ playing a voluntary, a long procession of ecclesiastics, representing nearly all the different grades in the Catholic Church, attired in their rich sacerdotal vestments, emerged from the sacristy and filed around the chancel. The procession was composed of the Bishop Elect, Archbishop Purcell; the Right Rev. P. P. Lefere, D. D.; Right Rev. J. H. Heni, D. D.; Rev. C. H. Borgess; Rev. G. H. Deane, of Newark, New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Salzman, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Rev. C. C. Albrink, of Reading, Ohio; Rev. T. I. Pabisch, D. D., S. T. D.; Rev. W. S. Holby; Rev. G. I. Glass; Rev. F. X. Weninger, and a number of acolytes and subordinate church officers.

The archbishop acted as Consecrator. His first assistant was Right Rev. P. P. Lefere, Bishop of Detroit; and his second assistant Right Rev. J. H. Heni, Bishop of Milwaukee. Rev. C. H. Borgess was First Priest; Rev. Otto Jais was Deacon of Honor; Rev. G. H. Doane was Sub-Deacon of Honor; Rev. Dr. Salzman was Deacon of Office, and Rev. J. C. Alkbrink Sub-Deacon of Office; Rev. F. I. Pabisch acted as Chaplain to the Bishop Elect; Rev. W. J. Hunoy was Master of Ceremonies, and Rev. G. I. Glass was Second Master of Ceremonies. At 11 o'clock Rev. F. X. Weninger delivered the sermon of consecration from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, chapter 2, verses 19 and 22.

The ceremonies of consecration were performed while the choir sang the impressive music of Hayden's 16th Mass. An attempt to convey an adequate idea of this Mass, and the holy rites of consecration, as presented in the Cathedral yesterday, would be futile. To those unfamiliar with the modes of worship of the Catholic Church, such ceremonies would be incomprehensible, and wearisome if described in print. The order and signification of the ceremonies were, however, as follows:

1. Profession of the Faith; the oath of allegiance to the Faith; examination in the mysteries of Faith.

2. The consecration proper, the anointing of the head and hands; the blessing of the Episcopal vestments, miter, ring, crosier, etc.

3. The installation, and the benediction of the newly consecrated Bishop.

The exercises lasted until after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3 p. m. Vespers were sung by Bishop Mrack with the usual officers of Pontifical Vespers.

It is said that out of the one thousand published books, six hundred never pay the cost of printing, two hundred just pay expenses, one hundred return a slight profit, and only one hundred show substantial gains.

A New Hampshire lass requested Weston to take a ring and a love message to her sweetheart in Chicago.

Mr. Henry Bergh will receive proposals for the construction of four or six low-wheeled trucks, suitable for transporting disabled horses.

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DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	4:45 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	5:00 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12:00 noon	1:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:20 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12:00 night	4:00 p.m.

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The 3:30 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

The 5:30 a.m. train arrives in St. Louis at 11 p. m. the same day.

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SEVEN RICH AND HIGHLY IMPROVED Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots to be disposed of.

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CAPITAL PRIZE, -	$150,000
2 Prizes, each -	27,500
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280 Prizes, each -	120
140 Prizes, each -	100
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Making 511 Prizes in All.

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The drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1868.

Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property and conditions under act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are endorsed in the certificates which will be found in the pamphlets of Governor John W. Stevenson, Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, President of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dalsina, President of National Bank; John H. Barret and others, of Henderson, Kentucky; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of Fifteenth Judicial District; M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Indiana; Hon. Jacob Tome, Speaker of the Maryland Senate, President First National Bank; and others of Evansville, Indiana, and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

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jan15

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THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th of January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to college purposes.

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For all branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages $30 00

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DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institutions of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1838, pleasantly located at No. 42 North side Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Especial Treatment.

CONSUMPTION (PHTHISIS PULMONALIS).

Tuberculosis,	Laryngitis,
Bronchitis,	Hemoptysis,
Diphthentis,	Pneumonia.

In Incipient or Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Consumption, by the New School Treatment, the most astonishing changes are observable in the immediate cessation of night-sweats—the abatement of fever—the restoration of strength—freeness of breathing—and stoppage of dry, husky or hacking cough.

So certain, speedy and efficacious is my system, that I will guarantee to give more real, permanent benefit in from two to six weeks, than all the "Consumption Doctors" in the land can effect in six months.

It is well known that the mucous surface of the nasal fosses, called the Pituitary or Schneiderian membrane, is the greatest secretory portion of the human body. The secreted matter flows inwardly down the throat, causing coughing and collecting in, and producing ulceration and destruction to the lungs. At night, especially, from the recumbent position and rest, the mucous collects in greater quantity—hence the hawking and raising in the morning.

This is the effect, arising from weakened mucous surfaces, and no case of consumption can be cured without first overcoming this difficulty.

Recently, certain pseudo-physicians, in order to sell their inhaling tubes (most nefarious contrivances), shoulder-braces and nostrums, have asserted that pulmonary consumption is caused by a general or partial closing of the air-cells! A theory of consumption worthy only of unprincipled charlatanism.

If I cannot cure diphtheria, pneumonia and all lung diseases, quicker, and in a more sensible way than the usual methods, no charge shall be made.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Lumbago,	Gout,
Sciatica,	Mercurial Rheumatism,
Tic Douloureaux,	Nerve-Ache.

In all arthritic complaints, as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc., this practice is almost perfect. The most intense pains are almost instantly relieved—enormous swellings are reduced—limbs which have been contracted and stiff for years, are relaxed. Cases of twenty, thirty and forty years' standing, have been cured by me after all other means have failed.

A great accomplishment is my triumph over pain, by which I can often, in a few moments, soothe and carry off the most excruciating sufferings.

If this system did nothing more than to relieve pain, it would stand superior to any other systems extant.

Paralysis.

Hemiplegia (Half Palsy), Paresis,
Paraplegia (Local Palsy), Paralysis Agitans.

In every form of paralysis, this is the only treatment which amounts to anything—restoring action and vitality.

In the treatment of this sad affection, I use my Medicated Baths, medicated with various substances, as tarahinth, chlorine, iodine, ammonia and hydrargyrum, in connection with medicated electricity and galvanism, and other fine remedial agencies.

I will contract to cure any case of paralysis, provided there exists no organic lesion.

Catarrh.

Stoped-up Head, Running of the Nose,
Constant Hawking and Spitting,
Constant Blowing of the Nose.

Thousands suffer from that most annoying, disagreeable, and offensive complaint—Catarrh, without knowing what it is.

Often the secreted mucous, flowing down the throat clogs up the lungs, and lays the foundation for consumption.

The most skillful physicians fail to cure it. Recently, several "Ear Doctors" of this city, have turned their attention to the treatment of Catarrh, and demand most fabulous prices from patients.

I cure any case of obstruction—stopped-up head—all discharges of greenish, thick, thin, or glairy mucous from the nose, internally or externally—pain or fullness between the eyes—constant blowing of the nose—inflammation of the nasal passages—ulceration of the schneiderian membrane, etc., in the course of a few days.

Deafness.

Nervous Deafness, Noises in the Head,
Otorrhœa—Otitis (Discharge from Ear),
Paralysis of Auditory Nerve.

I am daily treating all affections of the ear with the most gratifying results. Some who had paid aurists nearly $1,000 without benefit, have been cured by me in a few weeks at a moderate expense.

Mercurial Diseases.

Salivation (Ptyalism), Mercurial Eruptions,
Mercurial Aches in Bones,
Mercurialization.

Mercury, injudiciously used, has filled the earth with wreck and lunacy. Thousands suffer from its effects, who have been unconsciously drugged by their physician. It is vain to attempt to cure for mercury in the system, while it remains in the body.

Although I have heard of several so-called antidotes for mercury in the human body, I have never yet seen a physician who could eliminate it from the system.

I can satisfy any